# Pittsburgh Gazette.

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PITTSBURGH—SEPTEMBER 10, 1841.

It is due to ourselves to say, that the proceedings of the meeting in Ohio township, in reference to the *Poor House Law*, which we were requested to publish by a respectable citizen of the township, were not received by us until today, and too late for our weekly paper. The proceedings were published in the Mercury, but for some reason that paper did not reach us until we sent for it this morning. The proceedings shall appear to-morrow.

CONGRESS.—The Senate was occupied on Monday last on the Revenue Bill. No definite action has yet been taken.

The House was engaged on the case of the Delegate from Florida, and decided that he was not entitled to his seat, being a native of Denmark, and never having been naturalized.—No day of adjournment has been fixed upon.

THE LAND LAW.—We embrace the earliest opportunity of laying this important law before our readers. It is not merely a law for the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the lands among the States; it is also a General Pre-emption law, and settles definitely Pre-emption rights.

The passage of this important measure, is one among the many advantages resulting from the extra-session; being not only an act of justice to the States, but also the settlement of a vexed question, which has for years occupied the attention of Congress and the country.

The following table shows the amount which will be received by each State under this law, supposing $3,000,000, to be distributed annually, and the ratio of representation be fixed at 60,000. The amounts are stated in round numbers.

| | | | |
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| Maine, | $96,000 | S. Carolina, | $84,000 |
| New Hampshire, | 48,000 | Georgia, | 108,000 |
| Vermont, | 48,000 | Alabama, | 96,000 |
| Massachusetts, | 144,000 | Mississippi, | 48,000 |
| Connecticut, | 60,000 | Louisiana, | 48,000 |
| Rhode Island, | 12,000 | Tennessee, | 144,000 |
| New York, | 480,000 | Kentucky, | 132,000 |
| New Jersey, | 72,000 | Ohio, | 300,000 |
| Pennsylvania, | 336,000 | Indiana, | 132,000 |
| Delaware, | 12,000 | Missouri, | 84,000 |
| Maryland, | 72,000 | Illinois, | 60,000 |
| Virginia, | 204,000 | Arkansas, | 12,000 |
| N. Carolina, | 120,000 | Michigan, | 36,000 |

This law is peculiarly of interest to persons intending to purchase western lands, or move to the West.

The Democratic Republican Convention of Beaver County have nominated JOHN DICKEY for the Senate, and M. T. KENNEDY and JOHN FERGUSON for the House, to be supported at the October election, by the friends of JOHN BANKS.

FLORIDA.—The St. Augustine News of the 27th ult., says that the Indians are still coming in voluntarily and surrendering themselves. Alluding to the operations of the previous week, the News says, "such a weeks' success, if continued, as this, will soon gather all the remainder of the hostile bands still left in Florida."

THE GERMAN BANK OF WOOSTER.—On Monday last this institution closed its doors, and refused to exchange its notes for currency. The officers say they can and will redeem this paper, as *soon as they collect their debts*. But suppose they never collect their debts, how then?

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS were to commence their annual session in Philadelphia, on Wednesday morning last. The meeting was expected to be one of great interest; between 2 and 300 clergymen were to take part in the meeting. This association was organized in 1810, and has now 490 missionaries in foreign lands. The annual receipts for the last two or three years have amounted to $240,000. The number of church members in foreign lands is 19,600—received last year 10,810. The number of printing establishments is 15, of presses 32, of type founderies 5, of churches 55, of seminaries for boys 8, containing 412 boarding scholars; of preparatory boarding schools for boys 6, containing one hundred pupils; of female boarding schools 10, containing 295 pupils—making the whole number of boarding schools 24, and of boarding scholars of both sexes 807; of free schools 415, containing 21,606 pupils; of books and tracts printed, about 685,000 copies the past year.

THE MARY ROGERS' CASE.—We call attention again to-day to the Mayor's Notice, asking all persons who were at Weehawken on the 25th of July, to call upon or communicate with him. A clue has been found, we are informed, which will reveal the mystery of this affair, and detect the guilty.—*N. Y. American. Sept. 7.*

THE CITY—THE MOB.—Our yesterday's narrative of the violent and outrageous movements against the peace of the city, was penned amidst confusion and excitement, and is full of inaccurate expressions, though we have learned nothing that leads us to doubt the main facts. The city remained quiet when we went to press, and no further outbreak is immediately apprehended. The police, strengthened and duly organized, will keep up the most vigilant reconnoissance, with an ample reserve at command, to act on a moment's warning.

We were informed yesterday, upon good authority, that the boys wounded up Columbia street, on Thursday night, are doing well, and acknowledge that they made the attack upon the negroes that night. The number killed, if any, is yet unknown, and the number wounded is equally uncertain. The negroes in jail, were examined yesterday by the Committee of Safety. There is but one additional fact, we learned yesterday. That is, that although free ingress to the prison has been allowed to our Kentucky neighbors, in search of fugitive slaves, but one has been claimed from the whole mass, and he is separated from the rest and held for proof in support of the claim.

Since the above was written, we have learned that the Committee of Safety have visited the Jail, and determined to proceed to-morrow to act upon the cases of the negroes now held in confinement, as follows: 1. To ascertain such against whom there is any criminal charge, and detail them for further examination. 2. As to those against whom there is no accusation—to discharge natives and those who have given bond under the law of 1807—and to require bond of the others under that law, and to discharge when it is given.—*Cincinnati Gazette, Sept. 7.*

*Counterfeit Notes.*—There are in circulation $5 notes of the Lancaster Ohio Bank, dated June 4, 1836, payable to G. Myers, signed M. Garrachty, Cashier, and J. Creed, President. The main vignette is on the Upper right hand corner, representing a reaper standing by a tree a female sitting by him, and other reapers in the distance. On the left a medallion head, so indistinct that it can scarcely be traced, and is darker than the genuine. The paper of the counterfeit is lighter, and one-eighth of an inch shorter than the genuine. Look out.—*Ohio Repository.*

## THE NEW LAND LAW.

AN ACT to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That from and after the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, there be allowed and paid to each of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Alabama, Missouri, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Michigan, over and above what each of the said States is entitled to by the terms of the compacts entered into between them and the United States, upon their admission into the Union, the sum of ten per centum upon the nett proceeds of the sales of the public lands, which, subsequent to the day aforesaid, shall be made within the limits of each of said States respectively: *Provided*, That the sum so allowed to the said States, respectively, shall be in no wise affected or diminished on account of any sums which have been heretofore, or shall be hereafter, applied to the construction or continuance of the Cumberland road, but that the disbursements for the said road shall remain, as heretofore, chargeable on the two per centum fund provided for by compacts with several of the said States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That after deducting the said ten per centum, and what, by the compacts aforesaid, has heretofore been allowed to the States aforesaid, the residue of the nett proceeds—which nett proceeds shall be ascertained by deducting from the gross proceeds all the expeditures of the year for the following objects: salaries and expenses on account of the General Land Office; expenses for surveying public lands; salaries and expenses in the surveyor general's office; salaries, commissions, and allowances to the registers and receivers; the five per centum to new States—of all the public lands of the United States, wherever situated, which shall be sold subsequent to the said thirty-first day of December, shall be divided among the twenty-six States of the Union and the District of Columbia, and the Territories of Wisconsin, Iowa and Florida, according to their respective federal representative population as ascertained by the last census, to be applied by the Legislatures of the said States to such purposes as the said Legislatures may direct: *Provided*, That the distributive share to which the District of Columbia shall be entitled, shall be applied to free schools, or education in some other form, as Congress may direct: *And provided, also*, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to the prejudice of future applications for a reduction of the price of the public lands, or to the prejudice of applications for a transfer of the public lands, on reasonable terms, to the states within which they lie, or to make such future disposition of the public lands, or any part thereof, as Congress may deem expedient.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the several sums of money received in the Treasury as the nett proceeds of the sales of the public lands shall be paid at the Treasury half yearly, on the first day of January and July in each year, during the operation of this act, to such person or persons as the respective Legislatures of the said States and Territories, or the Governors thereof in case the Legislatures shall have made no such appointment, shall authorize and direct to receive the same.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That any sum of money, which at any time may become due and payable to any State of the Union, or to the District of Columbia, by virtue of this act, as the portion of the said State or District of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, shall be first applied to the payment of any debt, due and payable from the said State or District, to the United States: *Provided*, That this shall not be construed to extend to the sums deposited with the States under the act of Congress of twenty-third June, eighteen hundred and thirty-six, entitled "An act to regulate the deposites of the public money," nor to any sums apparently due to the United States as balances of debts growing out of the transactions of the Revolutionary war.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall continue and be in force until otherwise provided by law, unless the United States shall become involved in war with any foreign power, in which event, from the commencement of hostilites, this act shall be suspened during the continuance of such war: *Provided, nevertheless*, That if, prior to the expiration of this act, any new State or States shall be admitted into the Union, there be assigned to such new State or States, the proportion of the proceeds accruing after their admission into the Union, to which such State or States may be entitled, upon the principles of this act, together with what such State or States may be entitled to by virtue of compacts to be made on their admission into the Union.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be annually appropriated for completing the surveys of said lands a sum not less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the minimum price at which the public lands are now sold at private sale shall not be increased, unless Congress shall think proper to grant alternate sections along the line of any canal or other internal improvement, and at the same time to increase the minimum price of the sections reserved; and in case the same shall be increased by law, *except as aforesaid*, at any time during the operation of this act, then so much of this act that provides that the nett proceeds of the sales of the public lands shall be distributed among the several States shall, from and after the increase of the minimum price thereof, cease and become utterly null and of no effect, any thing in this act to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided*, That if at any time during the existence of this act, there shall be an imposition of duties on imports inconsistent with the provisions of the act of March second, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, entitled "An act to modify the act of the fourteenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and all other acts imposing duties on imports," and beyond the rate of duty fixed by that act, to wit, twenty per cent. on the value of such imports, or any of them, then the distribution provided in this act shall be suspended, and shall so continue until this cause of its suspension shall be removed; and when removed, if not prevented by other provisions of this act, such distribution shall be resumed.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury may continue any land district in which is situated the seat of Government of any one of the States, and may continue the land office in such district, notwithstanding the quantity of land unsold in such district may not amount to one hundred thousand acres, when, in his opinion, such continuance may be required by public convenience, or in order to close the land system in such State at a convenient point, under the provisions of the act on that subject, approved twelfth June, one thousand eight hundred and forty.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be granted to each State specified in the first section of this act five hundred thousand acres of land for purposes of internal improvement: *Provided*, That to each of the said States which has already received grants for said purposes there is hereby granted no more than a quantity of land which shall, together with the amount such State has already received as aforesaid, make five hundred thousand acres; the selections in all of the said States to be made within their limits respectively in such manner as the Legislatures thereof shall direct; and located in parcels, conformably to sectional divisions and subdivisions, of not less than three hundred and twenty acres in one location, on any public land except such as is or may be reserved from sale by any law of Congress or proclamation of the President of the United States, which said locations may be made at any time after the lands of the United States in said State respectively shall have been surveyed, according to existing laws.—And there shall be and hereby is granted to each new State that shall hereafter be admitted into the Union, upon such admission, so much land as including such quantity as may have been granted to such State before its admission, and while under a Territorial Government, for purposes of internal improvement as aforesaid, shall make five hundred thousand acres of land, to be selected and located as aforesaid.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the lands herein granted to the States above named shall not be disposed of at a price less than one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, until otherwise authorized by a law of the United States, and the nett proceeds of the sales of said lands shall be faithfully applied to objects of internal improvement within the States aforesaid respectively, namely: Roads, railways, bridges, canals and improvement of watercourses, and draining of swamps; and such roads, railways, canals, bridges and watercourses, when made or improved, shall be free for the transportation of the United States mail, and munitions of war, and for the passage of their troops, without the paying of any toll whatever.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the passage of this act every person, being the head of a family, or widow, or single man, over the age of twenty-one years, and being a citizen of the United States, or having filed his declaration of intention to become a citizen, as required by the naturalization laws, who, since the first day of June, A. D. eighteen hundred and forty, has made, or shall hereafter make, a settlement in person on the public lands to which the Indian title had been, at the time of such settlement, extinguished, and which has been, or shall have been surveyed prior thereto, and who shall inhabit and improve the same, and who has or shall erect a dwelling thereon, shall be, and is hereby, authorized to enter with the register of the land office for the district in which such land may lie, by legal subdivisions, any number of acres not exceeding one hundred and sixty, or a quarter section of land, to include the residence of such claimant, upon paying to the United States the minimum price of such land, subject, however, to the following limitations and exceptions: No person shall be entitled to more than one pre-emptive right by virtue of this act; no person who is the proprietor of three hundred and twenty acres of land in any State or Territory of the United States, and no person who shall quit or abandon his residence on his own land to reside on the public land in the same State or Territory shall acquire any right of pre-emption under this act; no lands included in any reservation, by any treaty, law, or proclamation of the President of the United States, or reserved for salines, or for other purposes; no lands reserved for the support of schools, nor the lands acquired by either of the two last treaties with the Miama tribe of Indians in the State of Indiana, or which may be acquired of the Wyandot tribe of Indians in the State of Ohio, or other Indian reservation to which the title has been or may be extinguished by the United States at any time during the operation of this act; no sections of land reserved to the United States alternate to other sections granted to any of the States for the construction of any canal, railroad, or other public improvement; no sections or fractions of sections included within the limits of any incorporated town; no portions of the public lands which have been selected as the site for a city or town; no parcel or lot of land actually settled and occupied for the purposes of trade and not agriculture; and no lands on which are situated any known salines or mines, shall be liable to entry under and by virtue of the provisions of this act. And so much of the proviso of the act of twenty-second of June, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight, or any order of the President of the United States, as directs certain reservations to be made in favor of certain claims under the treaty of Dancing rabbit creek, be, and the same is hereby repealed: *Provided*, That such repeal shall not affect any title to any tract of land secured in virtue of said treaty.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That when two or more persons shall have settled on the same quarter section of land, the right of pre-emption shall be in him or her who made the first settlement, provided such persons shall conform to the other provisions of this act; and all questions as to the right of pre-emption arising between different settlers shall be settled by the register and receiver of the district within which the lands is situated, subject to an appeal to and a revision by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That prior to any entries being under and by virtue of the provisions of this act, proof of the settlement and improvement thereby required shall be made to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of the land district in which such lands may lie, agreeably to such rules as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall each be entitled to receive fifty cents from each applicant for his services to be rendered as aforesaid, and all assignments and transfers of the right hereby secured prior to the issuing of the patent shall be null and void.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That before any person claiming the benefit of this act shall be allowed to enter such lands, he or she shall make oath before the receiver or register of the land district in which the land is situated (who are hereby authorized to administer the same) that he or she has never had the benefit of any right of pre-emption under this act; that he or she is not the owner of three hundred and twenty acres of land in any State or Territory of the United States, nor hath he or she settled upon and improved said land to sell the same on speculation, but in good faith to appropriate it to his or her own exclusive use or benefit, and that he or she has not, directly or indirectly, made any agreement or contract, in any way or manner, with any person or persons whatsoever, by which the title which he or she may acquire from the Government of the United States should enure, in whole or in part, to the benefit of any person except himself or herself; and if any person taking such oath, shall swear falsely in the premises, he or she shall be subject to all the pains and penalties of perjury, and shall forfeit the money which he or she may have paid for said land, and all right and title to the same; and any grant or conveyance which he or she may have made, except in the hands of bona fide purchasers, for a valuable consideration, shall be null and void. And it shall be the duty of the officer administering such oath to file a certificate thereof in the public land office of such district, and to transmit a duplicate copy to the general Land Office, either of which shall be good and sufficient evidence that such oath was administered according to law.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall not delay the sale of any of the public lands of the United States beyond the time which has been, or may be, appointed by the proclamation of the President, nor shall the provisions of this act be made available to any person or persons who shall fail to make the proof and payment, and file the affidavit required before the day appointed for the commencement of the sales as aforesaid.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any person has settled or shall settle and improve a tract of land, subject at the time of settlement to private entry, and shall intend to purchase the same under the provisions of this act, such person shall in the first case, within three months after the passage of the same, and in the last within thirty days next after the date of such settlement, file with the register of the proper district a written statement describing the land settled upon, and declaring the intention of such person to claim the same under the provisions of this act; and shall, where such settlement is already made, within twelve months after the passage of this act, and where it shall hereafter be made, within the same period after the date of such settlement, make the proof, affidavit, and payment herein required; and if he or she shall fail to file such written statement as aforesaid, or shall fail to make such affidavit, proof, and payment within the twelve months aforesaid, the tract of land so settled and improved shall be subject to the entry of any other purchaser.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the two per cent. of the nett proceeds of the lands sold, or that may hereafter be sold by the United States in the State of Mississippi, since the first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, and by the act entitled "An act to enable the People of the western part of the Mississippi Territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," and all acts supplemental thereto, reserved for the making of a road or roads leading to said State, be, and the same is hereby, relinquished to the State of Mississippi, payable in two equal instalments; the first to be paid on the first of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two and the other on the first of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, so far as the same may then have accrued, and quarterly, as the same may accrue, after said period:—*Provided*, That the Legislature of said State shall pass an act; declaring their acceptance of said relinquishment in full of said fund, accrued and accruing, and also embracing a provision, to be unalterable without the consent of Congress, that the whole of said two per cent. fund shall be faithfully applied to the construction of a rail road, leading from Brandon, in the State Mississippi, to the eastern boundary of said State, in the direction, as near as may be, of the towns of Selma, Cahaba, and Montgomery, in the State of Alabama.

SEC 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the two per cent of the nett proceeds of the lands sold by the United States, in the State of Alabama, since the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and reserved by the act entitled "An Act to enable the people of Alabama Territory to form a Constitution and State Govefhment, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," for the making of a road or roads leading to the said State be, and the same is hereby, relinquished to the said State of Alabama, payable in two equal instalments, the first to be paid on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, and the other one the first day of May one thousand eight hundred and forty-three, so far as the same has accrued, and quarterly, as the same may hereafter accrue: *Provided*, That the Legislature of said State shall first pass an act declaring their acceptance of said relinquishment, and also embracing a provision, to be unalterable without the consent of Congress, that the whole of said two per cent. fund shall be faithfully applied, under the direction of the Legislature of Alabama, to the connexion, by some means of internal improvement, of the navigable waters of the bay of Mobile with the Tennessee river, and to the construction of a continuous line of internal improvements from a point on the Chattahoochie river, opposite West Point in Georgia, across the State of Alabama, in a direction to Jackson in the State of Mississippi.

JOHN WHITE,
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
SAM'L L. SOUTHARD,
*President of the Senate pro tempore.*
Approved, September 4, 1841.
JOHN TYLER.

## THE HORSE AND HIS RIDER.

BY LAWRIE TODD.

"The horse knoweth his owner," and he knows much more. I verily believe he knows more than many of the two-legged animals who ride upon his back; and I am quite sure there is more of the spirit of christianity in his practice than is to be found in many of the bipeds aforesaid, for the horse, especially the carman's, rests on the Sabbath, whereas his rider often works harder for the devil on that day than he does for food to keep soul and body together on any other day in the week. Beside, the horse will caress the hand that feeds him; but thousands of his riders thank no God, in whom they live, and move, and have their being. To illustrate my position, let me give you a few anecdotes of this beautiful and friendly animal.—

——near Oxford, one was very vicious, the other the reverse. In the stall next to the gentle horse stood one that was blind. In the morning, when the horses, about twenty of them, were turned out to pasture, this good-tempered creature constantly took his blind friend under his protection. When he strayed from his companions, his kind friend would run neighing after, and smell round him, and when recognized, they would walk side by side, until the blind friend was led to the best grass in the field.

The horse was so exceedingly gentle that he had incurred the character of being a coward, when only himself was concerned; but if any of them made an attack upon his blind friend, he would fly to the rescue with such fury, that not a horse in the field could stand against him. This singular sagacity, I had almost said of *disinterested humanity*, may well put the whole fraternity of horse jockeys to the blush. They, to be sure, will fight for a brother jockey, whether he is right or wrong: yet they expect him to fight for *them* on the first similar occasion; but this kind hearted animal could anticipate no such reciprocity.

Some years ago, the servant of Thos Walker of Manchester, England, going to water the carriage horses at a stone trough which stood at one end of the Exchange, a dog that was accustomed to lie in the stall with one of them, followed the horses as usual. On the way he was attacked by a large mastiff, and was in danger of being killed. The dog's favorite horse, seeing the critical situation of his friend, suddenly broke loose from the servant, ran to the spot where the dogs were fighting, and with a violent kick threw the mastiff from the other dog into a Cooper's cellar opposite; and having thus rescued his friendly companion, returned quietly with him to drink at the fountain.

God, speaking to Job, asks him: "Hast thou given the horse strength? Hast thou clothed his neck with thunder? He mocketh at fear, and is not affrighted; neither turneth he back from thes word." Shortly after that mighty battle, which closed the career of Bonaparte, and stayed his wholesale murders, and at the disbanding of part of the British Army, the remains of a troop of horse, belonging to the Scotch Grays were brought to the hammer. The captain being rich, and a man of feeling, was loth to see these noble fellows turned into butcher, baker, or beer-house drags; after helping to drive the French from Spain, and to turn the flank of the *Invincibles* at Waterloo. He therefore bought the whole lot, and set them loose in one of his fine grass parks, to wear away their old age in peace. One warm Summer evening, when it was just dark enough to render lightning visible, a vivid flash was instantly followed by a loud report of thunder.—At this moment the horses were grazing leisurely, and apart from one another, but seeing the blaze, and hearing the report, they thought a battle had begun. In a minute they were in the centre of the field; all drawn up in line, their beautiful ears quivering with anxiety, like the leaf of a poplar trembling in the breeze, listining for the word of the rider to lead them to the charge. My informant, who was an eye-witness of this wonderful scene, told me he had often seen these horses. Many of them bore honorable scars on their faces, necks and shoulders, but none on the rump. A Scotch Gray never "turns tail."

Some few years ago a baker in London, purchased an old horse at public sale. He placed on his sides a pair of panniers, or large baskets, suspended by a strong leathern strap across the back, where he himself sat, while his feet rested on a block of wood attached to the sides. Thus accoutred he sallied forth to supply his customers with hot rolls, etc. One day he happened to be passing the gate of Hyde Park at the moment the trumpet was sounding for the regiment of Life Guards to fall in. No sooner had the sound assailed the animal's ears than he dashed like lightning thro' the park, with the baker on his back, into the midst of the squadron! The poor man, confounded at being placed in military line in the front rank of the Life Guards, began to whip, kick, spur, and swear; but all to no purpose. His old charger was so aroused at the sound of the trumpet, that to move him frmo his station was impossible. The soldiers were exceedingly amused at the grotesque appearance of the baker and the deportment of his steed, and were expressing their surprise at the apparition, when an old comrade recognized the animal, and informed the corps that the horse once belonged to the regiment, but had been sold, on account of some infirmity, a few years before. Several of the officers kindly greeted their old companion; and the colonel, delighted at the circumstance, gave the signal to advance in line, when the baker, finding all resistance useless, calmly resigned himself to his situation. The trumpet then sounded the charge, and the rider was instantly carried, between his two panniers, with the rapidity of the wind, to a great distance. Various evolutions were then performed, in which the animal displayed sundry equestrian feats. At length the sound of retreat was proclaimed, when off went the sagacious creature with his rider. After having performed his duty in the field he was content to resign to himself to the guidance of the bridle in a more humble walk of life.

MARRIED—On Thursday, the 9th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Bruce, ELGIN K. BRUCE to ISABELLA, daughter of John Murdock, Esq., of Peebles Township. Sept. 10.

PITTSBURGH.....SEPTEMBER 11, 1841.

THE REVENUE BILL, finally passed the Senate on Tuesday last. Several amendments were made in the Bill, the principal of which exempts Tea and Coffee from Taxation, so that it will have to come again before the House before it passes into the hands of the President.

STATE CREDIT.—The Philadelphia Inquirer, says that a merchant from Pittsburgh, on his way to Philadelphia, a few days since, called at the office of the State Treasurer at Harrisburgh, and was informed that the Treasury contained sufficient funds, especially set apart for that purpose, for the payment of the interest due on the State Debt, on the first of February next. This is as it should be. The State credit should be preserved at any sacrifice. It is dear to the heart of every true Pennsylvanian. Her resources are abundant, and with economy, and a wise system of Legislation, she will overcome every difficulty which the disgraceful extravagance of the present executive has placed her in.

THE AMERICAN BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS FOR FOREIGN MISSIONS met in Philadelphia on Wednesday morning last, at Rev. Mr. Barnes' Church, the Hon. Theodore Freylinghuysen in the Chair. The Treasurer's report was submitted, showing the total expenditures for the past year to have been, $268,919. Receipts, $235,-186.

"THE PENNSYLVANIA STATESMAN" is the title of a new paper started in Carlisle, Pa., by GEO. W. CRABB. We have not seen it, but the Carlisle Herald, a whig paper, says that opposition to "Thaddeus Stevens and distinctive Antimasonry" is the principal object the publisher has in view. Mr. CRABB is *crabbed* on every Whig who will not declare himself INDEPENDENT OF ANTIMASONIC INFLUENCE.

The Herald thinks that the project of a "THIRD PARTY," to hold the balance of power, is preposterous, and that Mr. Crabb will have to throw himself into the arms of the Locofocos.

The same project has been tried frequently in this county, with what results the history of the "THIRD PARTY," as set forth in the late Antimasonic county address, will clearly show. There is this difference between the ORGAN of the "third party" here and in Carlisle—that the former *pretends* great love for Antimasonry, all but the name; while the latter comes out in its TRUE COLORS.

THE CROSS CUT CANAL.—We learn from a writer in Harris' Intelligencer, that a considerable amount of business is now doing between Pittsburgh and Clevelaud, by way of this Canal. Within the last week rising 100 tons freight, principally Pittsburgh Manufactures, have been shipped for different points on the Canal, down the Ohio Canal, and to different points on the Lake east and west of Cleveland. About 70 tons of Cheese, Wool, Flour, Pot Ash, &c., &c., have been received here. The benefits of the trade of this Canal to Pittsburgh have hardly began as yet to develope themselves.

A CURIOSITY.—Our old friend, Mr. George Kinser, who first came to Pittsburgh about 1784 and has lived here almost ever since, has sent us in a bottle of water, *a living hair snake*, taken by him from a spring of water! Ladies and gentlemen fond of nature's strange works are invited to call and see it.—*Harris' Intel.*

The Mr. GEORGE KINSER, mentioned in the above paragraph, drove the wagon which brought the first printing press across the mountains on which the Pittsburgh Gazette was first printed, little more than 55 years ago. What an immense change has taken place during the *prime days* of one man, for Mr. Kinser is yet hale and hearty Fifty-five years ago, our fellow-townsman was toiling his way up the rough sides of the Allegheny Mountains, then almost impassible, his wagon freighted with its precious burden, that was to commence the dissemination of untrammelled intelligence for the people of the vast Mississippi valley. On arriving at the top of the Alleghenies, and looking before him, and in imagination taking in the wide spread region extending to the Rocky Mountains, but an almost unbroken wilderness met his vision, over which the primal lord of the forest roved in native simplicity and freedom.

Now let the imagination take in the same range, and the change of scene is almost too much for the human mind to grasp, and far exceeds the wildest conceptions of the poet's fancy. On this wide wilderness territory, several independent and powerful sovereignties have arisen, under whose shadow millions of intelligent freemen delight to dwell. In place of one little wooden printing press, from which to issue the tiny sheet, the only light of the immense valley, hundreds of mammoth presses groan under their daily and weekly issues, carrying intelligence and knowledge to the most remote nook and corner, and exerting an influence for weal or woe on tens of thousands of inhabitants. The forest and the red man have disappeared together. Splendid cities have taken the place of Indian villages—the palace the place of the wigwam—the lofty temple of justice that of the council house, and the worship of the true God that of heathen idolatry.

These are a few of the wonders that have been wrought during the middle and riper years of one man, who yet lives to *read* the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, thus established in the infancy of the West.

REASONS WHY D. R. PORTER SHOULD NOT BE RE-ELECTED GOVERNOR.—The following extract is taken from a letter from DANIEL M. SMYSER, Esq., late member of the Legislature from Adams County, to the late Convention at Gettysburgh. For private reasons Mr. Smyser declined a re-election. The extract contains the reasons why D. R. Porter should not be re-elected, in few words and strong language:

"And here, perhaps, I ought to stop. A deep sense, however, of the momentous issues that hang on the result of the approaching Gubernatorial election, prompts me to add a few remarks, which I hope will not be regarded as out of season. It is my solemn conviction that a greater curse could not be visited upon the people of Pennsylvania, than would befal them by the re-election of David R. Porter as Governor for the next three years.

This is not the occasion to give the reasons for this opinion in detail. They are found in the personal character and habits of the present incumbent of the Executive chair—in the wasteful squandering of the public treasure upon political favorites and for political corruption, frequently drawn too, (as in the case of the $2000 given to the brother and the Attorney General of the Governor,) out of the Treasury, in defiance of law, and in violation of the Constitution—in the dilapidation of the public works of the state, and the entire absorption of the revenues, although as ample as heretofore, in the costs of management, repairs and superintendence—in the increase of the State debt from $24,000,000, which it was at the end of Governor Ritner's Administration, to near $40,000,000, in the space of less than three years—in the prostration of our credit and the depreciation of our stocks at home and abroad, until the State has with difficulty been able to borrow money at 6 per cent, and her stocks are down to $70 for every hundred, instead of being at a premium, as in former days; in the present Governor's violation of all law and Constitution, by pardoning criminals before trial—and more than all, in the alarming use made by him of the Veto power, that odious and monarchical feature, which has, by some means, found its way into our Constitution, and by means of which, exercised unscrupulously as it has been by him, not less than twenty times in two years, he has virtually merged the Representative in the Executive functions and powers of the government.

*From the Pittsburgh Mercury.*

## POOR HOUSE MEETING.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Ohio Township, held at the house of John Hay, on Saturday, 4th September, agreeably to public notice, for the purpose of taking into consideration an act passed at the last session of the Legislature, entitled "an act for the erection of a house for the employment and support of the Poor, in the County of Allegheny."

After the reading of which act, and a consideration of its provisions, the following resolutions were passed:

That the citizens of this township have been taken by surprise, this being to most of them the first intimation they have had of a measure so deeply affecting their interests; that no petitions for a County Poor House have been offered or seen in this township, nor to our knowledge been subscribed by any of our citizens.

That it is a measure intended to enforce a copartnership between the agricultural districts, and the neighboring cities, for the maintainance of paupers, which city institutions tend extensively to create.

That this township has always been both able and willing to support its own poor, in a way and manner according with former usages, and more acceptable to the recipients of our bounty, who from the pressure of untoward events, have to claim our aid and support.

That a Poor House carries with its name something so humiliating and degrading, that numerous instances occur, where poor persons have preferred to suffer in their destitution, rather than resort to a house so obnoxious to their feelings. A forced association of those taught to respect the decencies of life, with the loathsome victims of sensuality and vice, the outcasts of cities.

That a Poor House establishment, in the purchase of land, the erection of buildings, furniture and fixtures, the payment of laborers &c., would render a large increase of taxes indispensable, and greatly add to the already oppressive County debt, which affects our real estate as absolute as a bond and mortgage.

We, therefore, on behalf our township, protest against the measure as unwise and oppressive, and we invite the other townships of the County, having views and interests in common with us, to send two delegates to meet at the new court house, in Pittsburgh, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 25th day of September next, to concert and adopt such measures as may be necessary on the occasion.

That David Shields and James Callan are hereby appointed as delegates to represent this township at the proposed general meeting of delegates at Pittsburgh.

That the editors of papers printed in this county friendly to county interests, are requested to give these proceedings one or more insertions in their papers.

HUGH DUFF, Chairman.
JAMES CALLAN, Sec'y.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday, the Revenue bill after being further discussed and amended, was passed—ayes 34, to 12 nays. The bill to provide for the expenses of our diplomatic intercourse with other nations was also passed.

In the House nothing of importance has transpired beyond postponing the decision of the Florida contested election till next December.—*Balt. Pat., Sept. 7.*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7, 5, P. M.

There is no news of the Veto Message as yet—and the general impression is that it will not be sent to Congress until Thursday next.

Captain Bright of this city, an intelligent and industrious man, was this morning blown to fragments by the destruction of a bomb shell, the invention of some of the officers at the Washington Navy Yard. Capt. B. was making some experiments at the time, and was employed in the workshop.

The ball fell from his hands upon the floor, ignited the powder in some way, and in an instant destroyed the life of a worthy and much esteemed citizen. Two persons, who were within a few feet of the unfortunate, man were saved by the destruction of the poor fellow, whose loss of life preserved their own.—*Balt. Patriot.*

THE NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.—The Banjor Whig of the 3d inst. states that the U. States troops left Houlton for the Aroostook and Fish river last Tuesday, with a heavy team of oxen, and all the necessary implements for clearing the roads and erecting suitable barracks.—*N. Y. Amer.*

EX-PRESIDENT VAN BUREN is out in the newspapers in commendation of President Tyler's *Veto*, and in encouragement of a second Veto, stating that "every public servant whose intentions are pure, can always rely upon receiving at their hands ['the democracy'] respect for his motives, and a just credit for his acts whatever may be the character of their political relations with him, and however much they may differ with him in other respects."

Mr. Van Buren's correspondent for this occasion is the respectable individual, Garry Gilbert! A choice companion and correspondent truly?—*N. Y. Amer.*

KILLED.—On Tuesday, a water hauler by the name of *Arbuthnot*, was driving his blind horse in Federal Street, he got scared, ran off and threw the driver against the house, which caused his death.—*Harris' Intel*

The *Two Pollies* left on Wednesday, full of passengers, for Cincinnati; and the *Glide* is expected up hourly, and will immediately return with passengers for Cincinnati.—*Harris' Int.*

The beautiful Steamer *Iota*, Capt. Wells, master, handsomely finished by Washington Mason, and painted in the very best style, lies at this port. She will depart immediately on a rise of 3 or 4 inches. She can accommodate 100 passengers.—*Harris' Intell.*

## PORT OF PITTSBURGH.

Friday Evening.

Package and Freight boats arrive regularly on the Pennsylvania canal with 20 to 25 tons each Eastern goods on the freight boats, and it will be seen that the business on the cross-cut to Cleveland is good for the season. Our rivers are all as low as they have been for forty years, yet keel boats arrive and depart daily—freight to Maysville and Cincinnati is at $1,12½ and Louisville $1,25 with an upward tendency. We have been sadly disappointed by the long dry and warm weather, but on consulting many of our oldest merchants and steamboats captains they all concur in the opinion that the Equinoctial storms about the 20th inst. generally produces a good rise and open navigation. It looks like rain, and a few days will we hope produce a renewed navigation.—*Harris' Intel.*

NEW YORK STATE CANALS.—The tolls received on all the canals of the State of New York up to the 31st day of August, exclusive, for the last seven years, have been as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1835 | $863,981 |
| 1236 | 925,060 |
| 1837 | 648,163 |
| 1838 | 849,026 |
| 1839 | 913,959 |
| 1840 | 913,376 |
| 1841 | 1,134,878 |

It will be seen from the above table that the tolls thus far received during the present year exceed the receipts during the same period of last year by the enormous sum of TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED AND TWO DOLLARS! Such are the fruits of the canals "under Whig management!" Such the gratifying results of the restoration of confidence and the revival of trade and commerce which have "followed in the footsteps" of the glorious Whig victory of last fall!

There is little reason to doubt that in the remaining period of navigation the amount received thus far this season *will be doubled*, making the aggregate receipts for the year more than *two millions two hundred thousand dollars!*—*Albany Daily Advertiser.*

## PUBLIC MEETING OF ALL PARTIES.

We, the undersigned, being anxious to have truth elicited by free discussion, respectfully invite our fellow citizens of all parties of ROBISON and the ADJOINING TOWNSHIPS, to attend a meeting to be held at the house of *Mrs. McFarland*, on Saturday the 25th inst., (Election District) *Robison Township*, when there will be a *public discussion* on the various political subjects, viz: *National and State*, to which the Candidates for the LEGISLATURE and SENATE are respectfully requested to attend, and the Senatorial Candidates in *particular*. The meeting will be organized at 1 o'clock, P. M.

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# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEEKLY.

Published Daily and Weekly,
BY D. N. WHITE & Co.
NEAR THE SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.—The Daily paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

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| | |
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| For 20 lines, or less, One insertion, | $0 50 |
| " " Two " | 0 75 |
| " " Three " | 1 00 |
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D. N. WHITE, EDITOR.

PITTSBURGH—SEPTEMBER 14, 1841.


MR. IRWIN'S LETTER.—We give the letter of this gentleman to our readers not because we coincide with its sentiments, but because we deem it the right of Mr. IRWIN to be heard in his own defence before his constituents. In our judgment his defence will not place him before the public in any better light than before, but rather worse. The Locofocos, if we mistake not, will hail it with delight. Truly Allegheny county has been DOUBLY betrayed!

NORTH EASTERN BOUNDARY.—An official letter from J. D. GRAHAM, United States Commissioner on the North Eastern Boundary, to Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, Secretary of State, is published in the National Intelligencer. In reference to the late reported difficulty with the inhabitants of New Brunswick, Mr. GRAHAM says the whole report is without foundation, neither himself nor any of his officers had received any intimation of the existence of any excitement in the vicinity of their operations. On the contrary, he says, they have generally met with civil treatment from her Britannic Majesty's subjects, residing near the line of exploration, and the same disposition has always been manifested towards them in return.

MORE STEAM BOATS LOST.—By St. Louis papers of the 3d and 4th inst., we learn the loss of two more Steamboats.

The MALTA was snagged on the Missouri river, above Grand river, about 5 o'clock in the morning. She was directly in the middle of the channel at the time, with only one engine running, but the concussion was so severe, that her bottom was literally torn out, and she sunk in little over a minute, in fifteen feet water. No lives were lost, but the boat and cargo will prove a total loss. Her principal freight belonged to the Fur Company. Whole loss about $30,000. The policy of the insurance on the boat would have expired at 12 o'clock on the day of the accident.

The Steamer CHIEF MAGISTRATE, bound from St. Louis to New Orleans, struck a snag at Island No. 95, and sunk in ten feet water. Cargo total loss.

The Republican says that in less than one month the losses of the St. Louis Insurance officers and boat owners have amounted to 100,000 dollars, and will not fall short of $300,000, for the season.

## Congress.

The proceedings in Congress on Friday last were of the most exciting character.

The Senate were engaged on the Diplomatic Bill when the Clerk of the House appeared with a joint Resolution, agreeing upon Monday last, at 11 o'clock, for an adjournment of the two Houses, when after some discussion the resolution was laid on the table.

Before the Senate adjourned, Mr. Clay reported that the Committee of Conference on the Revenue Bill, had agreed on a substitute for the original amendment, so that this bill is now before the President.

In the HOUSE, the order of the day was the Veto Message, when Mr. Botts of Va., obtained the floor, and made a speech censuring the President, and commenting on his course with great severity.

Mr. B. quoted several passages from the Message. In the former message he objected to the Bill because it dealt in discounts, and when that power had been taken from the Bill, he objected to it because it dealt in Exchanges.

Another objection is that he has not time to consider the subject—on account of the peculiarity of his station. What was the peculiarity of his station? He comes here backed by the greatest party that ever elected a President, and Congress in both branches sustaining him, and in twenty days from the commencement of the session he throws himself into the arms of the opposition—betrays his party for ambition—the ambition of being secured in the office which he now holds.

He has signed every other Bill but this: and differs, he says, only upon this one question of *currency*,—only upon this poor, miserable question of the currency. And was not this difference enough, supposing there was no other, when the whole country was agitated by this the great question of the currency.

He, too, refers to his "god-like ancestors," and who are they? May not Washington be one of them, and Madison, and cannot he sustain such ancestors? Were they less mindful of the Constitution than he? And yet the President cannot approve this bill, and he tells us so in a message! If a boy of mine, fifteen years old and now at school, was to write me a letter containing as much *tom foolery* as this message, I would take him from school and put him to the plough.

I am not excited, said Mr. Botts. I have felt, it is true, indignation at the course of the President; but I have read his messages, and watched over them as a friend over the bed of a dying friend, and I have become calm and deliberate in giving my opinion of Mr. Tyler.

Mr. Botts next quoted from Mr. Tyler's speech in 1834, when he denounced General Jackson's veto of the Bank Bill. He denounced the veto of this Bank by General Jackson again in 1840, and Mr. Botts read extracts from both speeches.

Mr. B. next referred to the President's course at this Session of Congress, in recommending Mr. Ewing's plan, and then in vetoing a plan embodying the same principle, for the purpose of showing that he had been false and treacherous to the party which placed him where he is.

Mr. Botts then went on to say in furtherance of his argument, that the President had been treacherous, and that there had been a change of policy on his part. He had abandoned the Whig party—he had refused to heed them at all, and had gone over to those who were opposed to him.

The one term system had also been referred to, and the opinion of Mr. Tyler was read for the purpose of showing that he was pledged to one term and no more. Mr. B. feared that ambition was about to corrupt him to abandon this principle.

Mr. Botts was cut off at the expiration of the one hour without concluding his remarks. He said he must write out what he could not say.

Mr. Gilmer of Va. rose to reply to his colleague. He spoke of the scene presented in the Chamber of the Representatives of the People upon the present occasion. He considered it most extraordinary. The President had been charged with perfidy,—a name which would not be heard in the purlieus of a prison without creating much feeling.

Mr. Gilmer went on then to defend the President, the evidence of his colleague did not satisfy him, either that the President had been guilty of perfidy or treachery, or even of improper conduct. He thought that he had been and was a true Whig, and the evidence satisfactory to him was that he had signed every other measure but this, and only postponed this to the next Session of Congress.

It was true he was not in favor of a U. S. Bank, and equally true, said Mr. Gilmer, that I am not; and on this question only has he differed, and the party has rather abandoned the President than the President the party.

Mr. Proffitt rose to speak but yielded the floor to Mr. Botts, who said he would occupy but a moment or two in explanation. In making his remarks he had studiously avoided all reference to the members upon the floor.

Mr. B. also said he had sought to say nothing offensive even to the President, beyond what was absolutely necessary to the proper review of his Message. Towards the members he had studiously avoided all offensive or personal remarks. Nevertheless his colleague, with whom, heretofore he had been upon terms of amity, had made an attack upon him,—not plain, clear, and manly, but unworthy of him who had made it—low, abusive, insinuating and contemptible.

Mr. Botts was called to order.

Mr. Gilmer said in his seat, that he could not hear such language as this.

Mr. Botts told him that he must hear it,—that he had committed the first offence and refused to explain an insinuation. During all this, there were cries of order, and Mr. Proffit claimed the floor to speak for his hour upon the subject.

Mr. P. spoke first in denunciation of the attack which had been made upon the member from Virginia, and upon the House for allowing it to be made. Mr. P. then made a speech for nearly an hour upon matters and and things in general.

Mr. Proffitt was followed by Mr. Lane of Ind., in a very animated and able speech which created great sensation in the Hall. He took strong ground against the course of the President, and believed the People would not sustain him.

Mr. Mason of Ohio then made a very cool and sensible speech in opposition to the views of the President.

Mr. Jones of Md. followed. He was willing to postpone the subject to the next session of Congress as the President desired. He held that the Executive was pledged to give the Country a currency of uniform value, but believing that the House was not in a temper to act now, he hoped the subject would be postponed.

Mr. J. having concluded, the debate was continued by Mr. Thompson of Indiana.

Mr. Gamble moved the previous question.

And there was a second.

Several motions for adjourning, calls of the House, &c., were made and withdrawn or rejected.

And the main question (being on the passage of the bill) was ordered; and being taken resulted as follows:

Ayes 103, nays 80. W. W. Irwin voting in the negative. So the vote required by the Constitution (two-thirds) not having been obtained, the Bill was rejected. After acting upon others the House adjourned at 7 o'clock.

PROSPECT OF WAR.—If one should judge from the tone of the British press, as well as some of the more belligerant journals on this side of the Atlantic, it would appear that we were on the eve of a bloody war. But the destiny of nations is not confided to the uncertain whims, caprices and passions of men. So great a calamity as a war between Great Britain and the United States we confidently trust and believe will be averted for the present. Great Britian is not in a situation to go to war, without endangering the stability of her government. What between high taxes and low wages, the failure of the crops and the depression of her manufactures, her population are driven to the last degree of desperation, and it *will* need all the vigilance of the new ministry to carry on the government and preserve themselves in office.

The fact is, an almost unparalled distress pervades the manufacturing districts at the present time. A clergyman, who recently visited a large number of the poor in one of those districts, says:

"I visited one hundred and twenty-one houses; the inhabitants averaged nearly five individuals to each house, and the earnings of the inmates for the previous three months were ascertained, I believe, very correctly. You will be shocked to hear that the average income was 1½d. per day for each member of a family. In all the other districts the results of the inquiries were very nearly the same. Wretched as was the condition on that occasion of our poor neighbors (great numbers of them fellow members of Christian communities,) the case now is, I believe, much worse, both here and elsewhere."

Another account says:

"Our accounts from the important seats of the cotton manufacture are most distressing, and even alarming, Never, at any period, was there greater gloom and stagnation. At Paisley, five and twenty firms have sunk in one terrific crash! At Manchester the markets are glutted, prices almost nominal, the banks rigorous, credit terribly shaken, and failure after failure bursts upon the community like the explosion of shells in a besieged city, spreading terror and destruction around."

It will be recollected, that the late election turned on the question of the repeal of the Corn Laws. The tory and agricultural interests, which are the interests of the aristocracy and the wealthy, carried the day against the manufacturing and poorer classes of the community. Since the election, the Corn Law excitement has not in the least subsided, and the prospect of a failure of the crops and the consequent high price of bread, will tend to keep up the ferment. The new ministry will have the utmost difficulty to sustain themselves, with the odium of favoring a bread tax, should the harvest prove as disastrous as anticipated. To give our readers a view of the existing state of affairs in reference to this matter, we make a few more extracts, taken from the selections of the Philadelphia Inquirer:

The London Sun says that accounts of commercial distress pour in from all parts of the country. "From Manchester," adds that paper, "Leeds, Birmingham, Bradford, Glasgow and other places, we receive, by every post, harrowing accounts of the poor thrown out of employment, and obliged to subsist on an allowance of the coarsest food, falling far short of what is allotted for the maintainance of convicted felons in our jails and penitentiaries. The triumph of the bread taxers during the late election, has greatly increased the general distress. The operatives are gloomy and despairing, and in some places desperate."

The London Morning Chronicle says:

Let an attempt be made to pass through the fearful approaching winter without some grand legislative effort made to relieve the industry of the country, and the spirit of *chartism*—aye, and something more—will once more raise its head, and neither churches nor yeomanry—neither bayonets nor sabres, will put it down. We have had Jack Cades and Wat Tylers in England and these have been put down; we have had great gatherings in Birmingham—riots at Bristol—Luddism—radicalism, and physical force chartism—and all these have been appeased or subdued. But we have yet to see another spectacle, which comes as surely as the sun comes to-morrow, should the corn laws be maintained—in the midst of a "run for gold" and the fear of a national bankruptcy, thousands upon thousands of starving men, rising up like grim and appalling shadows—men hunger worn, with savage hatred in their hearts, demanding, not bread alone, but right, and trampling alike upon public credit, and national honor, and general safety. Persuade not yourselves that in England such a thing is impossible. It is perfectly possible. The materials for such a frightful catastrophe are ready; the train is laid and wants but the lightning's flash to set it on fire. England is strong in that national spirit which regards order as heaven's first law; but when hunger and hatred are combined, and these concentrated in masses, the public opinion which respects the law falls powerless before them.

The Manchester correspondent of the same paper says: "I shudder while I write it, but ask nine men out of ten that you meet here, and the impression on their mind is, that there is something in the present distress so awful as to defy description and therefore they fear the worst."

From the above extracts it will be seen that the new ministry of England will have enough to do to manage affairs at home, and if it gets through the coming winter in safety, with the difficulties consequent on a failure of the crops, it will accomplish wonders.

The great danger of any immediate collision between the two countries arises out of the difficulty in the case of M'LEOD. This matter will soon be disposed of, and if he is acquitted, as is the general opinion, the question will be settled without trouble. If he is convicted, the case will be invested with some difficulty, and may possibly lead to disastrous results.—But even then we have ground to hope for an amicable arrangement of the matter, by the rightful interference of the general government, in demanding the person of M'LEOD to be delivered up to the constituted authorities of the *nation*, to be dealt with in a *national* point of view, and not as a private grievance.

The most distinguished jurists in the land are opposed to the decision of Judge COWAN of the Supreme Court of New York, and take the same view of the case, as that held by our correspondent a "Friend of Peace." The same ground is also taken by JOHN Q. ADAMS, whose opinions on international Law are deserving of the highest respect, from his great learning, and the extraordinary opportunities he has possessed, through a long public life, of deriving instruction from experience. If the view taken by him and other distinguished men be correct, we cannot go into a war about this man, without being manifestly in the wrong.

As war is a *national* matter, the General Government will doubtless, when the right time comes, if it comes at all, take hold of the affair and settle it in a *national* light, according to the laws of nations, and without a war.

On Saturday, (the 4th inst.,) Mr. ADAMS made a very interesting and able speech on this subject, a condensed report of which was published in the National Intelligencer with which we close this article, as follows:

Mr. Adams first spoke of the apparent party aspects and objects of the resolution before the House, and the debate in favor of it; and of the strong condemnation which that conduct merited which sought to make profit to a party, regardless of consequences, out of a question which involved, or might be made to involve, the issue of peace or war with a country perhaps the most powerful on the globe.

He then proceeded to say that he was opposed to multiplying issues with Great Britain.—We had one issue with that country (he was understood to refer to the Boundary question) where we were clearly in the right, and she was clearly in the wrong; and if we must fight, we had better fight about such a question than about one where we were in the wrong. For he desired to declare, in the face of the country and the world, his opinion, that in regard to the affair of the "Caroline," a due consideration of all the circumstances might lead to the conclusion that we were in the wrong. The question was, and always would be, who struck the first blow? The British it is true burnt the boat and killed a man. The question is, what was the boat about, and what was the man doing in the boat? The boat was engaged in hostile acts against G. Britain; it was employed in transporting men and arms to Navy Island, in aid of an insurrection against the British authorities in Upper Canada. We might go to war on this matter, and, after the blood and treasure of the Nation had been expended in support of it, we should have a peace. And what then? The question would still be, who struck the first blow? And were we sure we could find among all the Christian nations an umpire who would not say that we had been all the while in the wrong?

Mr. Adams then spoke of another issue which had been attempted to be made, viz: in relation to the particular case of McLeod. He spoke of the opinion delivered by Judge Cowen, of the New-York Court, in this case, and declared his dissent from that opinion in strong terms; and he alluded to the sentiments expressed by some of his *forty* friends from New York on that floor to the same purport and effect as that opinion, with emphatic disapprobation. New York had been called the 'empire' State; but he said Delaware *is* as much an 'Empire' State as New York; and he regarded it as both wrong and dangerous, when persons were heard to declare on that floor, and in the other end of the Capitol, that New York *would* try McLeod, and if found guilty, *would* hang him; and all because New York was the 'Empire' State! Nobody had proposed to interfere with New York, or the Courts of New York; but by some process, McLeod sought to be released, and the President had done no more than his duty in sending the Attorney General into New York on this subject. There was not an enlightened nation on earth that would not decide against this idea of holding individuals responsible in a case like this. And the management of the whole case belonged to this Government; for it was a national matter, and, if a war grew out of it, it was not New York that was to maintain that war, but the blood and treasure of the whole nation must maintain it.

Mr. Adams, before he was cut off by the expiration of the hour, paid a noble tribute to Mr. Webster. He alluded to a remark which had been made by some member from New Hampshire, that "we should have no war with Great Britain while Webster *was Secretary of State*." He said he thanked God heartily for it, and the people of his country ought to raise their hands in devout and united thansgiving to God for it! He believed the remark to be true. Peace *would* be preserved while that man was Secretary of State. Not by concessions!—*he* was the last man on earth to make concessions to Great Britian—he *had* made none—but by moderation and a conciliatory temper, accompanied with a just decission and firmness. Mr A. alluded to Mr. Webster's letter to Mr. Fox, and pronounced it one of the best diplomatic papers that had ever been written, and said he could adopt every line and word of it. Its value was already manifest in the effect it had evidently produced, and he referred, in this connexion, to the conciliatory tone assumed toward this country by Sir Robert Peel, in his address at Tamworth. He repeated his conviction that, while the rights and the honor of the country would be firmly and fully maintained, yet peace *would* be preserved so long as Daniel Webster was Secretary of State.

## LETTER FROM Hon. W. W. IRWIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE:

*Sir*:—Desiring to be informed of the true reasons which influenced Hon. W. W. IRWIN, our representative in Congress to vote against the bill for establishing a Fiscal Corporation of the U. States, I addressed to him a letter on the subject. Some days since I received the enclosed as his answer to my letter. As inquiries have been made of me with regard to the tenor and purport of the letter I have thought it best (without the knowledge of Mr. Irwin) to request you to publish it in your paper. This course I have deemed due as well to Mr. Irwin as to his constituents. You will oblige me by giving the enclosed letter a place in the columns of your paper.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,
Sept. 14, 1841. C. DARRAGH.

HALL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
*Washington City*,
3d. September, 1841.

*My Dear Friend*:—Your kind favor of the 30th ultimo deserves immediate attention. I therefore hasten to explain to you my reasons for voting against the "Bill to provide for the better collection, safe keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue, by means of a Corporation, to be styled The Fiscal Coporation of the United States."

The strange avowal of the motive and purpose which governed some of the friends of this new financial *projet*; the extraordinary circumstances attending its introduction, and the violent haste with which it was rushed through the House of Representatives, would have been sufficient of themselves to make me hesitate in giving my vote.

Every man in this country knows that each one of the twelve jurors called upon to render a verdict in the most trifling case of trepass by man on his neighbor, has ample opportunity afforded him for mature reflection. He cannot be forced to make up his mind in an hour, or a day, or in any prescribed time—and this, that the great principles of human justice may not be violated. I could not but ask myself then? can this proceeding be right? Is it proper, is it decent that more than two hundred and thirty Representatives of the People should be compelled to read, study and consider a bill of thirty eight pages in less than that number of hours; in this hot haste decided by their votes a measure which is to be fastened on the American people for twenty years, and thus dispose of a vital question which has convulsed the whole Union during the two last Administrations of the Federal Government? Nevertheless I did read and study the Bill with all the care and reflection which I could bestow upon it, in the brief interval allowed for its consideration, and my mind was irresistibly forced to the conclusion that it presented the worst scheme of finance ever adopted by this Government.

On looking at the bill you will perceive, that whilst the institution is permitted to deal in foreign bills of exchange, that is (as explained in the bill) in exchange on foreign countries and in exchanges between the States and Territories, and forbidden to deal in domestic bills and promissory notes, there is no restriction as to the power of loaning money on foreign *accommodation* bills—a system of operations which of late years has become the fruitful source of fraud, speculation, and overtrading to an extent sufficient to involve some of the largest moneyed institutions of the country in irretrievable ruin.

You will also perceive that the State Banks are permitted to become stockholders and partners of the federal government in this national fiscal corporation, and that the directors may, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, employ such State banks as its agents. Thus reviving the odious pet Bank System and incorporating it permanently in a national institution, and thus presenting inducements and temptations to the State banks to become copartners of the federal government in a National Corporation. As upon all occasions, before the public, I denounced the pet bank system, I could not consistently give it my sanction under a form more dangerous than the old one, and with greater powers of mischief in the way of inflating the currency and furnishing facilities for wild speculation.—On the stump, I condemned the former pet bank system because it had proved a curse to the country by reasons of these its legitimate effects.

You will also perceive that whilst the whole of the capital of this National Corporation amounting to twenty one millions of dollars, (which may be hereafter increased to thirty five millions of dollars,) may be employed in furnishing facilities to the Cotton exporters of the South and South-west, and to the importers of foreign fabrics, there is no provision compelling the application of any portion of the capital to assist the operations of our interior trade, to extend aid to the domestic manufacturer, or to furnish a currency for the great mass of the people. Look at the bill and tell me what is there to prevent this institution from becoming a mere engine, in the hands of foreign agents, in our atlantic cities, to glut the American Market with imported merchandise to the detriment, and perhaps ruin of the American Manufacturer. I believe if this bill becomes a law, such will be one of its earliest fruits.

Our manufacturers are looking forward to the cash system of duties, provided in the compromise act as a shield of protection against some of the evils which is dreaded from that measure, when it goes into ultimate operation in 1842. It strikes me that the facilities which must be afforded by this National Corporation to their natural enemies, the importers of foreign fabrics, will effectually neutralize the benefits which our manufacturers expect from the cash system of duties. That cash system was designed as part of their share of the tariff compromise—but let me ask what will become of it under this new arrangement? What difference will there be in allowing the merchant a credit on his bond to the Government for duties on imports, or in allowing a Government institution to loan him the money to pay those duties in the shape of a discount upon an accommodation bill of exchange, drawn in New York, on Liverpool or New Orleans, at a long date, and renewable at maturity? Will not the effect on our domestic trade and industry be the same? Nay, will not this increased capital, thus brought into active competition with our home industry make matters even worse than they were before?

One of the objects of the cash system of duties was to check importations, and it has been variously estimated as furnishing incidental protection to the home manufacturer equivalent to 8 or 10 per cent., and some even estimate it beyond this. To overcome this you establish a great National Broker's shop You permit it to loan money at pleasure to the importer of foreign goods, in the shape of discounted accomodation bills. You permit the banks of the city of New York, New Orleans, and the other Atlantic cities to be partners in the establishment, and you permit those banks to become the agents of the establishment. How, think you, the capital will be employed? To aid the manufacturer—the mechanic—the small dealer;—to furnish a currency for the people at large—a sound, a uniform currency over the whole Union? The man who believes this must be blind to the lessons of the past,—to the experience of yesterday. The man who does not see that all the benefits of this institution will enure to the large operator, and that its inevitable tendency will be to crush and destroy our manufacturers, and deprive honest labor of its just reward; that man, I say, may freely boast of a more enlarged faith in the general advantages of such a system than I, for one, can allow myself to entertain.

Do not misunderstand me as objecting to the power of dealing in exchanges as an improper faculty in an institution to regulate the currency. On the contrary, I believe and have so said frequently, that no power is more appropriate, and that nothing can be more conducive to a sound and uniform currency than a well regulated system of exchanges. Nay, whilst this is the most safe and profitable business for any moneyed institution, it is the most legitimate faculty of a fiscal agent created by the federal Government. I must be understood, however, as referring to exchange dealings based on real business transactions, and not to those fictitious and kite-flying transactions originally the invention of the speculator, and which have worked so much ruin and misery in our beloved country.

You now understand, my dear sir, some of my principal objections to this new institution. When I see you I shall explain others entertained by me, but I will not trespass too long on your patience at present. Suffice it to say, that the bill did not receive the sanction of my judgment in the shape in which it was reported, and finally passed the House of Representatives. I sought to put it in a shape less objectionable, and to render it less prejudicial to what I solemnly believed to be the true interests of my constituents.

With this view I proposed to deprive it of the power to deal in exchange on foreign countries, and to substitute the power to deal in domestic exchange and promissory notes, as had been proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury. I offered an amendment to that effect, and my sole motive in doing so was to make the bill better than it stood, and, if I may be allowed a homely phrase, to give "all a fair chance." This was voted down.

I then offered an amendment prohibiting the Corporation from discounting foreign accommodation bills of exchange. This with the view of preventing large loans of money for the use of the importer, and the injury of the manufacturer. This too was voted down.

I also offered an amendment to prohibit the State Banks from becoming agents, and thus prevent the re-establishment of the exploded pet bank system. This amendment was also rejected.

I then offered an amendment requiring the directors to establish agencies wherever branches of the old bank of the United States had been established. My object in this was to diffuse the capital as extensively as possible over the Union, and to allow my constituents a share of the benefits of the institution, in atonement for the injuries it was destined to inflict upon them. This poor boon was also denied. My constituents must trust to the tender mercies of gentlemen in the importing cities for any favors from this National Fiscal Corporation.

Lastly; I offered amendments embodying the same principles as to the expansion and contraction of discounts—to preserve the property of the individual shareholders, and to tear off the dangerous cloak of secresy in its operations which I sought to incorporate in the bill establishing the Fiscal Bank of the U. States. I need scarcely add that these were voted down with that promptness and alacrity which determined to force the measure upon us as it came from the hand of its framer.

You are probably aware that I was not even permitted to explain my purpose in offering these several amendments. The alternative left me was to vote against the bill. I did so because my judgment did not approve of it—I consulted that alone—I cared not who voted for or against the bill—I could not not vote for it—I voted against it. Had I stood alone, my vote would have been the same. Those who think that I seek *shelter* in the course or example of others, that I pin my faith to any man's sleeve—that I yielded up my conscience and my judgment to the keeping of any man living, do not know me as well as you do.—Tell all such I am the independent representative of an independent constituency—a constituency whom I honor, whose interests I will cherish, and whose lawful commands I will obey. I think I know that constituency. *They* will not ruthlessly yield up their representative, for the discharge of his duty, to clamor, denunciation and proscription. I pledged myself to them in favor of such system as would restore the country a currency; a sound, uniform and universal currency—none such has yet been offered for my vote—none other can receive it—I am sick of this tinkering—of these experiments which are fruitless of good, and behind the intelligence of the age.

The country is sick of them, and eagerly, gladly as I would co-operate in the establishment of a permanent system to remedy the evil, none but one which will be effectual can receive my support. I believe, there is *wisdom* enough in the public councils to devise the proper plan, and I hope, *virtue* enough to put it in execution. We *will* have it—we must have it, and that *soon*; but it will be the result of sober thought, calm reflection, self-sacrifice, and deliberate, patient action.

Very faithfully your's, &c.,
W. W. IRWIN.

CORNELIUS DARRAGH, Esq.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH—SEPTEMBER 15, 1841.

PUBLIC MEETING.—The proceedings of our friends in East Deer Township, which were received at too late an hour for our last weekly paper, we take pleasure in laying before our readers to-day. The sterling Democrats of East Deer are taking the right plan to secure a *three thousand* majority for HONEST JOHN BANKS in old Allegheny at the approaching election, by holding public meetings and efficiently organizing themselves, and we would commend their example to the notice of our friends in other parts of the county.

The proceedings of a meeting of Whigs and Antimasons, in the Fifth Ward, are unavoidably crowded out to-day, but shall appear to-morrow The meeting resolved to support the Democratic Antimasonic ticket.

CHARLES B. PENROSE, of Pennsylvania, has been confirmed by the Senate, as Solicitor of the Treasury.

MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF GENERAL HARRISON.—Our readers will recollect that a meeting was held in Washington, on the 19th day of last June, by the citizens of Pennsylvania, then in that city, to take into consideration the proceedings of Congress in relation to the family of our late lamented President, and the resolution was adopted to raise by voluntary contribution, by the citizens of Pennsylvania, "such a sum as may do honor to their hearts, and forever vindicate the memory of the immortal HARRISON, from the malignity which has not been able to stop at the portals of the grave," and to show, by a striking and signal act, that Pennsylvania attachment to him was not a fitful, mercenary impulse of self-interest, which expired when his power to do them good was buried in the tomb.

It will also be recollected, that in order to secure the full execution of the benevolent and patriotic intentions of the meeting, the "Democratic State Committee" was requested to take charge of the whole subject, and through county and township committees, take care that Pennsylvania be not disgraced in the eyes of the nation.

In pursuance of the request of the meeting at Washington, the State Committee have devised the following plan to carry into effect the object had in view, which we take pleasure in laying before our readers. No doubt those concerned in this county will take care that ALLEGHENY is represented as it deserves in this laudable undertaking.

The undersigned Harrison Monument Central Committee propose the following

PLAN.

1. Let the county committees of each county of the State, where democratic committees are formed, and an association of Gentlemen in the county towns where no such committees exist, meet on the 27th and 28th days of September inst., at the county town, unless they shall agree upon some other day, and lay off every township, ward and borough in their county, into four parts, and appoint two committee men in each quarter or part, making eight committee men for each township, &c. to act separately as committees of two within their respective jurisdictions.

2. Let the central county committees procure small blank books for the males and for the females, (to be kept separate) for each and every committee thus raised in the townships, boroughs, &c., and send them to the said committees; the expense to be paid out of the fund collected.

3. Let the four committees of the several townships, wards and boroughs, meet at such place as they may agree upon on the first Saturday, the 2d of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., unless some other time shall be previously agreed upon by them, and divide the said townships, wards and boroughs among said committees, assigning to each his particular province.

4. Let each of said committees devote the first Monday and Tuesday, and the second Saturday, being the 4th, 5th and 9th days of October next, to calling upon all the inhabitants of their respective districts, to afford them an opportunity of contributing such sum as each may deem proper, towards erecting a Monument worthy of the fame of the lamented Harrison.

5. Let no sum be rejected, however small, down to one cent, but none must be permitted to subscribe more than five dollars.

6. As it is designed to give every person who desires it an opportunity to have his name inscribed in a book, which shall last as long as our country, and be honored by every patriot, it is hoped that no one will be passed by, whether male or female, adults or children.

7. The sum subscribed must be paid at the time, as it is intended (so that all may stand upon terms of perfect equality) that as soon as the names are transcribed without the sums into permanent books, and the accounts of the agents settled, the original books containing the sums given by each, shall be destroyed.

8. Each of the committee books should be headed with the proper county, city, borough and township, so that they may be put under their appropriate heads in the permanent books, and be easily referred to.

9. The township, ward and borough committees will settle their accounts with the county committees, on the third Friday, the 15th day of October next, who will forthwith report to the central committee, at Harrisburgh.

10. As soon as the several county committees shall have thus reported, a State Convention will be called to take further order in the premises

GENTLEMEN:—Believing that the honor of Pennsylvania is deeply concerned in the successful prosecution of the above object, we earnestly request you to co-operate with us in carrying it into prompt and full effect. The trouble is but trifling for each individual concerned, and all proper expenses will be defrayed out of the fund. It is desirable that no individual in any part of the State should be deprived of the honorable privilege of recording his or her gratitude to the departed hero, who so loved and so served his country.

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|---|---|
| Thomas Elder, | Theo. Fenn, |
| Robt. Harris, | James S. Wallace, |
| Wm. Ayres, | H. Montgomery, |
| J. A. Fisher, | G. A. Sage, |
| Joseph Wallace, | R. S. Elliott, |
| Henry Peffer, | Collin M'Curdy, |
| Thomas Craighead, | Gilbert S. Parker. |
| A. J. Jones, | John A. Weir, |
| G. W. Harris, | Jacob Shell, |
| E. W. Roberts, | Andrew Graydon, |
| Martin Lutz, | Jacob Newman, |
| J. M. Wiestling, | John Rhoads, |
| David Hummel, | Aaron Bombaugh, |
| Charles Gleim, | Wm. Allison. |
| Geo. W. Boyd, | Joel Bailey, |
| Alexander Ramsey, | John Fox. |
| Wm. W. Rutherford, | Thaddeus Stevens, |

*Harrison Monument Central Committee.*

*For the Gazette.*

## East Deer Township Antimasonic Meeting.

A meeting of the Democratic Antimasonic citizens of East Deer Township, was held at the Public School house in the village of Tarentum, on the 2d September, 1841 the meeting was organized by calling to the chair F. KARNS, Esq., and appointing Wm. J. McCleary, Sec'y. The object of the meeting being stated by the chairman, on motion of N. Miller, Esq., a committee of three were appointed to select persons for a committee of vigilance for East Deer, and to report a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, whereupon F. Karns, Geo. W. Gettys, M. D., and W. J. M'Cleary were appointed said committee to report at the next meeting. On motion,

*Resolved*, That this meeting adjourn to meet on Monday the 6th inst. in this house, at 6 o'clock, P. M.

SEPTEMBER 6TH, 1841.

The Democratic Antimasonic citizens met agreeably to adjournment, and in the absence of F. Karns, Esq., as chairman, James Dickey was called to that station, and James Miller to act as Secretary. After the proceedings of the previous meeting were read, the committee were called upon for their report, who presented the following preamble and resolutions which were supported at length by F Karns, Esq., and adopted unanimously.

Whereas, the glorious victory achieved by the true democracy of this State and the country, over the combined forces of Federalism, Agrarianism and Fanny Wrightism, in the elevation of the lamented Harrison to the Presidency in 1840, warrants us in the confident belief that another triumph awaits us in October next, which will sweep from the Keystone State every vestige of Loco Focoism, by the election of JOHN BANKS to the gubernatorial chair of this Commonwealth; and, whereas, all reform of abuses in the government must come from the People,—the sovereign people who are the legitimate source of all power in a republic like ours; and whereas the reasons which induce us to call for this regeneration are numerous and startling, adressing themselves peculiarly to the intelligence of men determined to be free, and to transmit their rights and liberties unimpared to their successors, as well as to guard from the flagitious immolation of our written constitution and laws by the impious hands of those who have, by accident, been elevated to stations in which they have brought ruin and disgrace upon our beloved Commonwealth; and whereas the time has arrived when forbearance ceases to be a virtue, it becomes every true Jeffersonian Democrat who loves his country, to buckle on his armor and prepare for the contest, to shake off the slumber of apathy, and faithfully to discharge his duty to himself and to his fellow-citizens; Therefore,

Resolved, That the present incumbent, D. R. Porter, has proved himself incompetent to discharge the duties, and, therefore, unworthy the support of any true Democrat, for the office of Governor of this Commonwealth.

He is incompetent and dishonest, because he cited the old instead of the new Constitution, in his Veto Message, to legalize his own conduct in supporting an unconstitutional act, thereby clearly showing that he is unfit to fill the Executive Chair, whether the act proceeded from ignorance or design.

Because he has, without law and without precedent, thrust his hands into the public treasury, and taken therefrom thousands of the people's money to reward his own brother and other favorite politicians of his party.

Because he has usurped powers not guaranteed to him in the Constitution, by granting "*previous pardons*" to his newspaper scribblers for slandering and libelling the best men in the commonwealth. A precedent calculated to render this prerogative of mercy, a shield to the vicious instead of an encouragement to the virtuous.

Because he is a traitor to Democratic principles, by refusing his signature to the bill giving the election of canal commissioners to the people, to whom all power rightfully belongs, thereby disregarding one of the fundamental principles of Democracy.

Because he has pardoned brutes in human shape, who have defiled and ruined helpless and unprotected females, because they were of *poor* parents and *orphans*, and their despoilers were *rich men* of the Governor's party.

Because he has pardoned and let loose from the Penitentiary, men who have ROBBED and DEFRAUDED the *widow* and *orphan* of the means of their daily sustenance.

Because he has wasted the substance of the commonwealth, forced *unjust* and *unnecessary* taxation upon the farmers and laborers, and increased the State debt to nearly forty millions of dollars. Because he has sunk the dignity of the executive character, by urging his particular friends to vote for the "relief bill," after he had vetoed it, thereby assuming the duplicity and chicanery of the low politician.

Because he is opposed to a *tarif* on foreign manufactures, and a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States, whereby Pennsylvania would receive more than would pay off our State debt, relieve us from this onerous system of taxation and educate every child in the commonwealth.

Because he continues an uncompromising adherent of the *bloodstained institution of masonry, and federalism of the black cockade.*

For these and many other reasons which might be assigned, we pledge ourselves to use all means and measures consistent with the honor and patriotism of Democratic Pennsylvanians to oppose the election of the Federal Candidate, D. R. Porter, to the office of Chief Magistrate of this State:

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the abilities and patriotism of John Banks, the Democratic candidate for governor, and will use all honorable means to secure his election.

Because during the whole period of his public life, he has identified himself with the best interests of the Commonwealth, and on all occasions proved himself an able and strenuous supporter of Pennsylvania policy.

Because he is a democrat, not only in profession, but in practice, having from the earliest period adopted and insisted on the enforcement of the one term principle.

Because he is honest and capable; a profound jurist, scholar and statesman—and the friend of a sound and constitutional currency.

Because in every situation in life, in which he has been placed, by the disinterested patriotism with which he discharged the duties devolving upon him, he has won for himself the confidence and esteem of all who know him.

Because he is of such an unsullied reputation that the most abandoned of the Federal Presses dare not impeach his integrity—his opponents admit and applaud his unimpeachable character.

Because under the wise and judicious administration of John Banks we will be brought back to the palmy days of Democracy, when the funds of the people will be no longer squandered upon political brawlers, but applied to their legitimate purposes, and the Federalism of low-wages Buchanan and Tory Ingersol will be scouted from high places by every friend of American Industry.

Such are some of the reasons which induce us to pledge our support to John Banks for governor of Pennsylvania, and ask of our fellow citizens, throughout the state, a cordial cooperation to effect this desirable object—we ask it not as a boon, but claim it as a right, and as a duty which every good citizen owes to the Commonwealth, to step forward when the citadel is in danger, and with "shoulder to shoulder and breast to breast," wrest it from the hands of the spoilers, before the profligacy of the present dynasty sink us into irretrievable ruin, and render us, notwithstanding our resources, a fit object for the slow moving finger of scorn to be pointed at. The Goths and Vandals are abroad and will destroy your beautiful land if not forthwith driven from the capitol.—Arouse then every Pennsylvanian; come up to the rescue, expel from power a band of public robbers, who have by their own showing increased the state debt from *twenty four* to upwards of thirty eight millions of dollars, [see governor Porter's first message] and under the victorious banner of John Banks and Democracy we shall have the proud satisfaction of beholding Pennsylvania extricated from the incircling folds of imbecility and treachery, and once more assu

# The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PITTSBURGH.....SEPTEMBER 16, 1841.


FLOUR is selling in this market at $6 25, by the quantity. It has fallen in the eastern cities, and now sells at $6 50.

☞ We leave out our Bank Note List this week for want of room. No changes since our last except the *Farmers' Bank of Canton*, which is selling in this city at 25 per cent. discount.

## Important from Washington.

CABINET CHANGES.—From Philadelphia papers we learn that the Cabinet is actually dissolved, and that the President, on Saturday afternoon, sent the following nominations to the Senate:

WALTER FORWARD, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury.

Judge UPSHUR, of Virginia, Secretary of the Navy.

JOHN MCLEAN, of Ohio, Secretary of War.

HUGH LEGARE, of South Carolina, Attorney General.

Mr. GRANGER had, after a consultation with his friends, also concluded to resign. C. A. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, is spoken of as his successor.

Mr. WEBSTER, it was generally understood, would remain a short time to close some pending negociation. Mr. CUSHING, of Massachuchusetts, is talked of to take his place.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AND DEEPLY INTERESTING.—The letters of Messrs. CRITTENDEN and EWING, which we lay before our readers to-day, are of deep moment, and that of Mr. EWING will be read with mingled feelings of grief, shame and indignation—grief for the loss of the good, the honest, the straightforward, and pure minded, HARRISON—shame that our country is so miserably disgraced in the person of our Chief Magistrate—and indignation that Mr. TYLER dare, to gratify his own obstinate head-long passions, fly in the face of the will of the people that placed him in office—forfeit his own word—insult his cabinet ministers and the members of Congress he had admitted into his confidence, and exercise his authority with an indifference to the feelings of Congress and the Nation, that would be disgraceful to the autocrat of Russia.

The trickery, shuffling, and pettish course of Mr. TYLER, as exhibited in Mr. EWING's letter, show him to be unworthy of the suffrages of a free people, and that the nation has been gloriously humbugged in the person of their vice President.

Nothing but the importance of our relations with Great Britain, can justify Mr. WEBSTER in remaining in the cabinet a single moment, and it must be at great sacrifice to himself that he remains.

CONFIRMATION—The nomination of Mr. CURTIS, as collector of New York, General WILSON, as Governor of Iowa, and CHARLES B. PENROSE, as Solicitor of the Treasury have severally been confirmed.

The Philadelphia Inquirer says that a letter from Washington states that the nomination of our late worthy Governor, JOSEPH RITNER, as Treasurer of the Mint had been rejected, and that Major ISAAC ROACH had been nominated in his place. Thus are the original friends of Harrison sacrificed. Wonder how much Masonry had to do in this matter?

Mr. EVERETT.—The nomination of this gentleman was not confirmed at last accounts. It only wants his rejection to plunge the country into inextricable confusion and excitement.

THE M'LEOD AFFAIR.—Important rumors are in circulation in reference to the case of this individual. An article in the New York Journal of Commerce says that a gentleman from Halifax, who came out in the Britannia reports, that Sir JOHN HARVEY, who came out in the same vessel, told him that two days before he left London, *he was at the Colonial Office, and was informed that despatches instructing Mr.* FOX *to demand the immediate release of* MCLEOD, *or his own passports, were preparing, and would go out in the Britannia.* The gentleman who brings the intelligence is of high respectability.

The Philadelphia National Gazette, in commenting on this matter, adds, "Apparently confirmatory of the above account, we learn indirectly from Washington, that Mr. FOX has actually made the demand in question."

It is also stated, in our Washington intelligence, that the reason Mr. WEBSTER does not immediately withdraw from the Cabinet, is on account of our difficulties with England. It is stated also that Mr. ADAMS, and other distinguished men had earnestly advised him to retain his place until these difficulties are adjusted.

THE EXTRA PAY WHIG CONVENTION which met yesterday, consisted, we understand, of *twenty-eight members*, all told—less than one half of a full representation of the whole county—and less by *five*, at least, than the number of the committee present that called the Anti-masonic county Convention.

The Convention nominated WM. LITTLE, of Peebles, for Senate, JOHN HERRON, of Pitt, to take Mr. Little's place on the Assembly ticket, and JOHN KELLEY, of Allegheny, for Auditor. We have no space for comments to-day, our room being occupied with more important matters, but we wish our country readers to keep it in mind that it is the object of these Masonic Whigs to defeat the election of Mr. DARSIE: they do not—they cannot hope to elect their ticket. They prefer that bitter Locofoco Dr. GAZZAM to any person nominated by an Anti-masonic Convention. Let the friends of JOHN BANKS, and state reform stand firm, and give their votes for the Antimasonic ticket and all will be safe. We do not believe that the Extra-pay ticket will receive, on the most liberal allowance, 500 votes in the county.

*Correspondence of the Baltimore American.*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12, 5½ P. M.

There is but little news in the city to-night, beyond what I sent you yesterday evening.—The two houses of Congress have closed all legislative business, and every bill passed during the session, save the two Bank Bills, has been approved by the President. The two Houses will nevertheless be in session to-morrow, and one of them,—the Senate,—no doubt to a late hour.

The nominations for the vacancies in the new Cabinet, which were correct as I send them to you, were not acted on when the Senate adjourned. They will be confirmed as a matter of course.

Mr. Webster will retain his place, at least for the present, and it is understood at the earnest solicitation of the President of the United States.

## THE LETTERS OF RESIGNATION.

The following Letters of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney General, resigning their respective trusts, have been placed in our hands for publication.—*Nat Intel.*

WASHINGTON, September 11, 1841.

SIR:—Circumstances have occurred in the course of your Administration, and chiefly in the exercise by you of the veto power, which constrain me to believe that my longer continuance in office as a member of your Cabinet will be neither agreeable to you, useful to the country nor honorable to myself.

Do me the justice, Mr. President, to believe that this conclusion has been adopted neither capriciously, nor in any spirit of party feeling or personal hostility, but from a *sense of duty*, which, mistaken though it may be, is yet so sincerely entertained, that I cheerfully sacrifice to it the advantages and distinctions of my office.

Be pleased, therefore, to accept this as my resignation of the office of Attorney General of the United States.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
J. J. CRITTENDEN.

THE PRESIDENT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 11, 1841.

Sir: After the most calm and careful consideration, and viewing the subject in all the aspects in which it presents itself to my mind, I have come to the conclusion that I ought no longer to remain a member of your Cabinet:—I therefore resign the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and beg you to accept this as my letter of resignation.

To avoid misunderstanding, I distinctly declare that I do not consider a difference of opinion as to the character of a National Bank a sufficient reason for dissolving the ties which have existed between us. Though I look upon that measure as one of vast importance to the prosperity of the country, and though I should have deeply deplored your inability or unwillingness to accord it to the wishes of the people and the States, so unequivocally expressed through their Representatives, still upon this and this alone, unconnected with other controlling circumstances, I should not have felt bound to resign the place which I hold in your Administration. But those controlling circumstances do exist, and I will, in my own justification, place them in connexion before you.

It is but just to say that the bill which first passed the two Houses of Congress, and which was returned with your objections on the 16th of August, did never, in its progress, as far as I know or believe, receive at any time either your express or implied assent. So far as that bill was known to me, or as I was consulted upon it, I endeavored to bring its provisions as nearly as possible in accordance with what I understood to be your views, and rather *hoped* than *expected* your approval. I knew the extent to which you were committed on the question. I knew the pertinacity with which you adhered to your expressed opinions, and I dreaded from the first the most disastrous consequences, when the project or compromise which I presented at an early day was rejected.

It is equally a matter of justice to you and to myself to say that the bill which I reported to the two houses of Congress at the commencement of the session, in obedience to their call, was modified so as to meet your approbation.—You may not, it is true, have read the bill throughout, and examined every part of it; but the 16th fundamental article, which became the contested question of principle, was freely discussed between us, and it was understood and unequivocally sanctioned by yourself. The last clause in the bill, also, which contained a reservation of power in Congress, was inserted on the 9th of June, in your presence, and with your approbation; though you at onetime told me that, in giving your sanction to the bill, you would accompany it with an explanation of your understanding of that first clause.

In this condition of things, though I greatly regretted your veto on the bill as it passed the two houses of Congress, and though I foresaw the excitement and agitation which it would produce among the People, yet, considering the changes which the bill had undergone in its passage, and its variance from the one you had agreed to sanction, I could not find in that act enough to disturb the confidential relations which existed between us. I was disposed to attribute this act, fraught with mischief as it was, to pure and honorable motives, and to a conscientious conviction on your part that the bill, in some of its provisions, conflicted with the Constitution. But that opinion of your course on the bill which has just been returned to Congress with your second veto, I do not and cannot entertain. Recur to what has passed between us with respect to it, and you will at once perceive that such opinion is impossible.

On the morning of the 16th of August, I called at your chamber, and found you preparing the first veto message, to be despatched to the Senate. The Secretary of War came in also, and you read a portion of the message to us. He observed that, though the veto would create a great sensation in Congress, yet he thought the minds of our friends better prepared for it than they were some days ago, and he hoped it would be calmly received, especially as it did not shut out all hope of a bank—To this you replied, that you really thought there ought to be no difficulty about it; that you had sufficiently indicated in your veto message what kind of a bank you would approve, and that Congress might, if it saw fit, pass such a one in three days.

The 18th being the day for our regular Cabinet meeting, we assembled all except Messrs. Crittenden and Granger, and you told us that you had had a long conversation with Messrs. Berrien and Sergeant, who professed to come in behalf of the Whigs of the two Houses to endeavor to strike out some measure which would be generally acceptable. That you had your doubts about the propriety of conversing with them yourself, and thought it more proper that you should commune with them through your constitutional advisers. You expressed a wish that the whole subject should be postponed till the next session of Congress. You spoke of the delay in the Senate of the consideration of your veto message, and expressed anxiety as to the tone and temper which the debate would assume.

Mr. Badger said that on inquiry he was happy to find the the best temper prevailed in the two Houses. He believed they were perfectly ready to take up the bill reported by the Secretary of the Treasury, and pass it at once.—You replied, 'Talk not to me of Mr. Ewing's bill; it contains that odious feature of local discounts which I have repudiated in my message.' I then said to you, I have no doubt, sir, that the House, having ascertained your views, will pass a bill in conformity to them, provided they can be satisfied that it would answer the purposes of the Treasury, and relieve the country.' You then said, 'Cannot my Cabinet see that this is brought about?—You must stand by me in this emergency.—Cannot you see that a bill passes Congress such as I can approve without inconsistency?' I declared again my belief that such a bill might be passed. And you then said to me, 'What do you understand to be my opinions? State them, so that I may see that there is no misapprehension about them.'

I then said that I understood you to be of opinion that Congress might charter a bank in the District of Columbia, giving it its location here. To this you assented. That they might authorise such bank to establish offices of discount and deposite in the several States, with the assent of the States. To this you replied, 'Don't name discounts: they have been the source of the most abominable corruptions, and are wholly unnecessary to enable the bank to discharge its duties to the country and the Government.'

I observed in reply that I was proposing nothing, but simply endeavoring to state what I had understood to be your opinion as to the powers which Congress might constitutionally confer on a bank; that on that point I stood corrected. I then proceeded to say, that I understood you to be of opinion that Congress might authorize such bank to establish agencies in the several States, with power to deal in bills of exchange, without the assent of the States, to which you replied, 'Yes, if they be foreign bills, or bills drawn in one State and payable in another. That is all the power necessary for transmitting the public funds and regulating exchanges and the currency.'

Mr. Webster then expressed in strong terms his opinion that such a charter would answer all just purposes of Government, and be satisfactory to the people; and declared his preference for it over any which had been proposed, especially as it dispensed with the assent of the States to the creation of an institution necessary for carrying on the fiscal operations of Government. He examined it at some length, both as to its constitutionality and its influence on the currency and exchanges, in all which views you expressed your concurrence, desired that such a bill should be introduced, and especially that it should go into the hands of some of your *friends*. To my inquiry whether Mr. Sergeant would be agreeable to you, you replied that he would. You especially requested Mr. Webster and myself to communicate with Messrs. Berrien and Sergeant on the subject, to whom you said you had promised to address a note, but you doubted not that this personal communication would be equally satisfactory. You desired us also, in communicating with those gentlemen, not to commit you personally, lest, this being recognised as your measure, it might be made a subject of comparison to your prejudice in the course of discussion.

You and Mr. Webster then conversed about the particular wording of the 16th fundamental article, containing the grant of power to deal in exchanges, and of the connection in which that grant should be introduced; you also spoke of the name of the institution, desiring that *that* should be changed. To this I objected, as it would probably be made a subject of ridicule, but you insisted that there was much in a name, and this institution ought not to be called a bank. Mr. Webster undertook to adapt it in this particular to your wishes. Mr. Bell then observed to Mr. Webster and myself, that we had no time to lose; that if this were not immediately attended to, another bill, less acceptable, might be got up and reported. We replied that we would lose no time. Mr. Webster accordingly called on Messrs. Berrien and Sergeant immediately, and I waited on them by his appointment at 5 o'clock on the same day, and agreed upon the principles of the bill in accordance with your expressed wishes. And I am apprised of the fact, though it did not occur in my presence, that after the bill was drawn up, and before it was reported, it was seen and examined by yourself: that your attention was specially called to the 16th fundamental article: that on full examination you concurred in its provisions: that at the same time its name was so modified as to meet your approbation: and the bill was reported and passed, in all essential particulars, as it was when it came through your hands.

You asked Mr. Webster and myself each to prepare and present you an argument touching the constitutionality of the bill; and before those arguments could be prepared and read by you, you declared, as I heard and believe, to gentlemen, members of the House, that you would cut off your right hand rather than approve it. After this resolution was taken, you asked and earnestly urged the members of your cabinet to postpone the bill; but you would neither give yourself, nor suffer them to give, any assurance of your future course, in case of such postponement. By some of us, and I was myself one, the effort was made to gratify your wishes, in the only way in which it could be done with propriety; that is, by obtaining the general concurrence of the Whig members of the two Houses in the postponement. It failed, as I have reason to believe, because you would give no assurance that the delay was not sought, as a means and occasion for hostile movements. During this season of deep feeling and earnest exertion upon our part, while we were zealously devoting our talents and influence to serve and to sustain you, the very secrets of our cabinet councils made their appearance in an infamous paper printed in a neighboring city, the columns of which were daily charged with flattery of yourself and foul abuse of your Cabinet. All this I bore; for I felt that my services, so long as they could avail, were due to the nation—to that great and magnanimous People whose suffrages elevated your predecessor to the station which you now fill, and whose united voices approved his act when he summoned us around him to be his counsellors; and I felt that what was due to his memory, to the injunctions which he left us in his last dying words, and to the people, whose servants we were, had not all been performed until every means were tried, and every hope had failed of carrying out the true principles upon which the mighty movement was founded that elevated him and you to power.

This bill, framed and fashioned according to your own suggestions, in the initiation of which I and another member of your Cabinet were made by you the agents and the negotiators, was passed by large majorities through the two Houses of Congress, and sent to you, and you rejected it. Important as was the part which I had taken, at your request, in the origination of this bill, and deeply as I was committed for your action upon it, you never consulted me on the subject of the veto message. You did not even refer to it in conversation, and the first notice I had of its contents was derived from rumor.

And to me, at least, you have done nothing to wipe away the personal indignity arising out of the act. I gathered, it is true, from your conversation, shortly after the bill had passed the House, that you had a strong purpose to reject it; but nothing was said like softening or apology to me, either in reference to myself or to those with whom I had communicated at your request, and who had acted themselves and induced the two Houses to act upon the faith of that communication. And, strange as it may seem, the Veto Message attacks in an especial manner the very provisions which were inserted at your request; and even the name of the Corporation, which was not only agreed to by you, but especially changed to meet your expressed wishes, is made the subject of your criticism. Different men might view this transaction in different points of light, but, under these circumstances, as a matter of personal honor, it would be hard for me to remain of your counsel, to seal my lips and leave unexplained and undisclosed where lies in this transaction the departure from straightforwardness and candor. So far indeed from admitting the encouragement which you to gave this bill in its inception, and explaining and excusing your sudden and violent hostility towards it, you throw into your Veto Message an interrogatory equivalent to an assertion that it was such a bill as you had already declared could not receive your sanction. Such is the obvious effect of the first interrogatory clause on the second page. It has all the force of an assertion without its open fairness. I have met and refuted this, the necessary inference from your language, in my preceding statement, the correctness of which you I am sure will not call in question.

Your veto to the first Bill you rested on constitutional ground, and the high convictions of conscience; and no man, in my opinion, had a right to question your sincerity. I so said, and I so acted, for, through all the contest and collision that arose out of that act, you had my adherance and support. But how is it with respect to this? The subject of a bank is not new to you, it is more than twenty years that you have made it an object of consideration and of study, especially in its connexion with the constitutional powers of the General Government. You, therefore, could not be, and you were not, taken unprepared on this question. The bill which I reported to Congress, with your approbation, at the commencement of the session, had the clause relating to agencies, and the power to deal in exchanges, as strongly developed as the one you have now rejected, and equally without the assent of the States. You referred specially and with approbation to that clause, many days after, in a conversation held in the Department of State. You sanctioned it in this particular bill as detailed above. And no doubt was thrown out on the subject by you, in my hearing, or within my knowledge, until the letter of Mr. Botts came to your hands. Soon after the reading of that letter, you threw out strong intimations that you would veto the bill if it were not postponed. That letter I did and do most unequivocally condemn, but it did not affect the constitutionality of the bill, or justify you in rejecting it on that ground; it could effect only the expediency of your action; and whatever you may now believe as to the scruples existing in your mind, in this and in a kindred source there is strong ground to believe they have their origin.

If I be right in this, and I doubt not I am, here is a great public measure demanded by the country, passed upon and approved by the Representatives of the States and the People, rejected by you as President, on grounds having no origin in conscience, and no reference to the public good. The rejection of this measure, too, continues the purse with the sword in the hands of the Executive, from which we strove to wrest it in the contest which elevated your predecessor and you to power. I cannot concur in this your course of policy. In or out of office my opinions remain unchanged. I cannot abandon the principles for which, during all my political career, I have struggled; especially I cannot be one of the instruments by which the Executive wields these combined, accumulated, and dangerous powers.

These, sir, are the reasons for the important stept which I have felt it my duty to take, and I submit them as its justification.

I am, very respectfully, yours,
T. EWING.

To the PRESIDENT.

## PUBLIC MEETING.

THE Citizens of Peebles, Plum, Versailles and Wilkins Townships, will hold a public meeting at the house of Mrs. M'Mullen, in Wilkinsburgh, on Thursday, the 30th inst., at one o'clock, P. M., at which time the Senatorial and other candidates of all parties, are respectfully invited to attend, to discuss the important matters involved at the ensuing election. MANY CITIZENS.

Sept 16, 1841.

STRAY COW.—Came to the farm of the subscriber, in Wilkins Township, two miles from the village of Wilkinsburgh, on the 6th inst, a middle sized dark Brown Cow, with a white stripe along her back, white on her belly, a piece off the left ear, and a piece out of the under side of the right ear, had a piece of rope round her neck. Supposed to be 7 or 8 years old. The owner is desired to prove property pay charges, and take her away.

Sept 17.—w3t.* THOMAS MAGAHEY.

## STRAY COW.

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, living in Jefferson Township, Allegheny Co., Pa., a Brown and White Muley Cow, giving milk. She is white on the belly and hind legs, with a large white spot in the forehead. No ear marks perceivable.—Said stray has been entered on the Township Books. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be disposed of as the law directs.

SAMUEL HETH, Jr.

Sept 17, 1841.—w3t*.

A STRAY MARE was taken up by the night watch, on the morning of the 5th inst. She is a large bay, about 10 years old, and very badly cut on the right hind leg. The owner is required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to the ordinances of the city, in such case made and provided.

J. W. YOUNG,
Sept. 9.—d2&w1t.* Captain of Watch.

## ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

TAKE notice, that letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of John D. Baird, late of this city; all, therefore, who know themselves indebted to said estate, will come forward and make payment, and those having claims against it, will present them properly attested for settlement. SAM'L BAIRD,
Sept. 10.—w6t. Administrator.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of Wm. Downer, deceased, late of the city of Pittsburgh, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are requested to make known the same to him without delay. ISAAC MURDOCK,
Sept. 3, 1841.—w6t*. Administrator.

BUSINESS STAND AND FARM FOR SALE.—246 acres of Land 12 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road. There are about 160 acres cleared and under good fence; the balance is well timbered; and there is a tolerable good hewed log House, and a large hewed log Barn and Stable; also, a good pump of water at the door; the land is perfectly level, and fit for cultivation; it is well watered, having one or more springs in each field.

There are two orchards of about 18 acres, the most part grafted fruit, and in good bearing order at present. It will be sold low and on accommodating terms, (one third in hand and the balance in five yearly payments,) or will be exchanged for merchandize, such as Dry Goods or Groceries, or Real Estate in Allegheny or Pittsburgh. Title indisputble. Also, a Farm containing 65 acres, 7 miles from Pittsburgh. Enquire of ALEX. SMITH,
Sept. 10.—wtf. Auctioneer, Allegheny.

## IMPORTANT TO THE SICK!

JUST received, a large supply of DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF PRUNUS VIRGINIUS, or WILD CHERRY. The undersigned are the only agents in Allegheny County, for the sale of this article. As many have been disappointed who have sent in from the country for this Syrup and have attached blame to us, we take the liberty of saying, IMPROVE THIS OPPORTUNITY, for a supply of SIX HUNDRED BOTTLES, which we received before, was sold in less than ONE WEEK. We also bear testimony, with pleasure, to the wonderful effects we have witnessed from the use of this celebrated medicine.

CURTISS & Co.,
No. 19, St. Clair street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa. Who are the only Agents for Allegheny county.

Also, for sale as above, The Celebrated Vegetable Indian Pills or Indian Curative. Druggists and country merchants supplied at a very liberal discount. Aug. 20, 1841.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Stafford Young, (late of Pittsburgh, Merchant,) will please call on the subscriber at his house on Smithfield street, in order to settle their accounts, notes, &c. Those having claims due from said decedent, will present them duly authenticated for settlement, to THOMAS DICKSON,
Sept. 10.—w6t. Administrator.

## PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in and by an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, entitled an act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such election to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected; in pursuance thereof, I, *BENJAMIN WEAVER, Sheriff of the County of Allegheny*, do, therefore, make known, and give this public notice to the electors of Allegheny, that a General Election will be held in the said County on the

**Second Tuesday of October next,**

at the several election districts therein.

The Electors of that part of the City of Pittsburgh including the following boundaries to wit—beginning at the middle of Liberty and Marbury Streets, and running thence down Marbury Street to the Allegheny River, thence along the Allegheny River to the confluence with the Monongahela River, thence up the Monongahela River to the middle of Wood Street, thence up the middle of Wood Street to the middle of Diamond Alley, thence up the middle of Diamond Alley to the middle of Market Street, thence along down the middle of Market Street to the middle of Liberty Street and thence down the middle of Liberty Street, to the place of beginning;—being the *First* (West) *Ward*,—to meet at the Court House in the Diamond.

The electors of all that part of the city of Pittsburgh included in the following boundaries, to wit—beginning at the foot of Wood Street on the Monongahela River, thence up the middle of Wood Street to the middle of Diamond Alley, thence along the middle of Diamond Alley to the Farmers' and Mechanics' Turnpike Road, thence along the said Road to the City Line, and thence up the same to the Monongahela River, thence down the said river to the place of beginning,—being the *Second* [South] *Ward*,—to meet at the house of *Hugh Duffy*, on the corner of Second and Grant Streets.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh lying South of the middle of Liberty Street, East of the middle of Market Street, Diamond Alley, and the boundaries of the Second Ward,—being the *Third* [East] *Ward*,—to meet at the house of Wm. Larimer, Jr., on Liberty Street, nearly opposite Hand Street.

The electors of that part of the city of Pittsburgh lying northwardly of the middle of Liberty Street, and eastwardly of the middle of Marbury Street,—being the *Fourth* [North] *Ward*,—to meet at the *Washington Coffee House*, corner of St. Clair and Penn Streets.

The electors of the Fifth Ward, late Borough of the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, and the Electors of that part of Pitt Township lying between the borough of the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh, the 2 Mile Run and the Allegheny River, including Springfield Farm and Wainright's Island, to meet at the house of *Alexander Stewart*, in the *Fifth Ward*, [late Northern Liberties,] of the City of Pittsburgh.

The electors of all that part of Pitt Township, included in the following boundaries—beginning at the Monongahela river; at the point where the eastern line of the city of Pittsburgh strikes the same; thence northwardly by the said city line to the boundary of the (late borough) northern liberties; thence along the same to the South Eastern corner of Boyle Irwin's Land: thence to the South Western corner of Springfield farm, belonging to O'Hara's heirs; thence by the boundary of said farm, including the same, to the two Mile Run; thence up said run to Roup's Mill, to Henry Fulton's farm house; thence in a straight line to Wm. Knox's farm house on the Four Mile Run, including the two last mentioned places; thence down said Four Mile Run to the Monongahela river, and thence down said river to the place of beginning, to meet at the house now, or lately, occupied by *Conrad Freyvogle*, known by the name of the "Social Garden," on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Turnpike road, in said district.

The electors of Peebles Township are to meet at the *Office of the East Liberty Steam Mill*.

The Electors of the borough of Lawrenceville, to meet at the *Town House* of said Borough.

The Electors of that part of St. Clair Township, within the bounds of the Borough of Birmingham, to meet at the house formerly occupied by *Dominic O'Conner* in said Borough.

The electors of that part of St. Clair Township within the following bounds, viz:—beginning on the Monongahela River, at the mouth of Street's Run: thence down said river to the North East Corner of the Borough of Birmingham, thence southwardly along the line of said Borough to the south east corner thereof;—thence northwardly along the line of said Borough to the Monongahela River,—thence down the same to the mouth of Chartier's Creek on the Ohio river;—thence up said creek so far as to include John Bell's Farm,—thence by a line to include Robert Hays' and Jrs. Bryson's Farms, to Willet's on Street's Run; thence down said run to the place of beginning—to meet at the house lately occupied by *A. H. Harshbarger*, in said Township, formerly Obey's, at the end of Mohongahela bridge.

Electors of that part of St. Clair Township lying South and West of the Election District last above described, to meet at the house of *James Conner*, in said Township.

The Electors of Versailles Township are to meet at the White House, formerly owned by *Thomas Neel*, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike road, in said Township.

The Electors of Wilkins Township are to meet at the house now occupied by *Francis Wilson*, on the Frankstown road, in said Township.

The Electors of Elizabeth Township, including the borough of Elizabeth, are to meet at the house of *John Wolden*, in said borough.

The Electors of Mifflin Township are to meet at the house of *James H. Neel*, in said Township.

The Electors of Pluth Township are to meet at the house of *John Little*, in said Township.

The Electors of Jefferson Township are to meet at the house of *John King*, in said Township.

The Electors of Fayette Township are to meet at the house formerly *Matthew M'Coy's*, in Noblestown, in said Township.

The Electors of Robinson Township are to meet at the house of *Audley M'Farland*, in said Township.

The Electors of Moon Township are to meet at the house of *Adrian Aten*, in said Township.

The Electors of Findlay Township are to meet at the house of *John Charles*, now occupied by Mr. Mitchell, on the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Georgetown, in said Township.

The Electors of Ohio Township are to meet at the house now occupied by *John Hoy*, in said Township.

The Electors of Ross Township, excepting those resident in the Borough of Allegheny, and within the bounds of the Reserved Tract, opposite Pittsburgh, are to meet at the house now occupied by *Henry Cryder*, in said Township.

The Electors of all that part of the Reserved Tract, opposite Pittsburgh, not included within the incorporated limits of the Borough of Allegheny, will meet at the Public School House in the village of Manchester.

The electors of the First Ward of the CITY OF ALLEGHENY are to meet at the house of Harmar De Haven, on Federal street.

The electors of the Second Ward of said city, at the house of J. Ghoering, corner of the Diamond and Ohio street.

The electors of the Third Ward of said city, at the house of Charles Vick, corner of East Common and First street.

And the electors of the Fourth Ward of said city, at the house of Mr. Hutchinson, corner of Anderson street and bank of the Allegheny river.

The Electors of Pine Township are to meet at the house of *Wm Cochran*, in said Township.

The Electors of Deer Township, residing East of the following line, beginning at or near the house of Joseph Lawson, in said township, and from thence in due North course to intersect the Butler County Line, are to meet at the *Public School House*, in the village of Tarentum, in said Township.

The Electors of Deer Township, residing West of the above mentioned Line, are to meet at the house of *Nathan Conley*, in said Township.

The Electors of Franklin Township are to meet at the house of *John Shrum*, in said Township.

And the Electors of Indiana Township, are to meet at the house formerly of *Samuel Mackey* in said Township.

At which time and places the qualified electors as aforesaid will elect by ballot—

ONE PERSON FOR GOVERNOR of the State of Pennsylvania.

ONE PERSON FOR SENATOR, to represent the Nineteenth Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Allegheny and Butler, in the Senate of this Commonwealth.

FOUR PERSONS FOR MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of this Commonwealth.

ONE PERSON FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER, for three years.

ONE PERSON FOR COUNTY AUDITOR, for three years.

ONE PERSON FOR COUNTY TREASURER, for three years.

And by virtue of the 19th section of the act of the second of July, 1839, it was enacted that every person, excepting Justices of the Peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States or of this State, or of any city, or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate officer or agent, who is, or shall be employed under the legislative, executive, or Judiciary department of this state, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or Commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising, at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or Clerk of any election, of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

Also, in and by the 4th section of an act approved the 16th April, 1840, it is enacted—That the 13th Section of the act passed July the 2nd, 1839, entitled an act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth, shall not be so construed as to prevent any Militia Officer, or Borough Officer, from serving as Judge, Inspector or Clerk, at any General or Special Election in this Commonwealth.

And the return Judges of the respective districts aforesaid are required to meet at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the *Friday next after the Second Tuesday of October next*, then and there to perform those duties required by law.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, this thirteenth day of September, A. D., 1841, and of the Independence of the United States, the sixty-sixth.

BENJAMIN WEAVER,
September 15, 1841. Sheriff.
Sept. 15.—d1&cwtE.

## JOHN H. EBBERT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER,
N. E. Corner of Diamond Alley and Diamond,
June 18, 1841.—w1y. Pittsburgh.

IN the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County.

In the matter of the Voluntary Assignment of Andrew Pierce. } And now, to wit, August 7th, 1841. Partial account of E. B. Todd, Esq., Assignee filed; and the Court Appoint Thomas Mellon, Esq., to audit said account, and distribute the balance in the hands of the accountant, among the creditors of the assignee.

From the Record,
A. SUTTON, Prot'h.

The Auditor above named will attend for the purpose of his appointment, at his office in Fifth street, Pittsburgh, on Thursday, the 23d day of September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. T. MELLON.
August 27.—w3t.

## POOR HOUSE.

WHEREAS, in and by the 15th Section of an Act of the General Assembly of this commonwealth, passed the 22d day of April, 1841, it is made the duty of the Sheriff to cause said Section to be published, &c. Now, therefore, in compliance with the requirements of said section, I, Benjamin Weaver, High Sheriff of the County of Allegheny, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby publish the same as follows to wit:

Section 15. For the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the citizens of Allegheny county, as to the expediency of erecting a poor house, it shall be the duty of each of the inspectors of the several wards, townships, boroughs, at the next general election, to receive tickets, either written or printed, from the qualified voters thereof, labelled on the outside "Poor House," and in the inside, "for a Poor House" or "against a Poor House;" and if it shall appear, upon casting up the votes in the different districts at the Court House on the same day that the other returns are made out, that a majority of those who voted are for a Poor House, then the foregoing Act to take effect, but if a majority of the votes are found to be against a Poor House, the foregoing act to be and the same is hereby declared null and void. And the Sheriff of said County, shall cause this section thereof to be published in all the newspapers printed in said County, at least six weeks previous to next general election; the expenses of which publication shall be paid out of the County Treasury.

And I do hereby request the qualified voters of Allegheny County to take notice of the same.

B. WEAVER, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, August 30, 1841. } Sept 2.—d1&w6t.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY—CONSUMPTION AND BLEEDING OF THE LUNGS CURED.—Mr. William Sheppard, residing in Beaver county, Pa., near the state line, relates as follows: "In the month of May last my wife was taken with *Bleeding from the Lungs*, coughing, night sweats, hectic fever, &c. She had taken a violent cold; having previously given symptoms of the approach of *Consumption*, I felt much alarmed and made immediate application to a physician. Under his treatment she became worse, instead of better, until the first of June, when I heard from an intelligent man of *Dr. Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry* and from his earnestness in recommending it I was induced to try one bottle. The effect exceeded my utmost expectations—she felt immediate relief. I then mounted my horse and rode to the office, No. 19, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, where it is kept for sale, and procured six bottles more, which I am happy to say has effected a perfect cure. Please publish this certificate, with my name in full, that others may know where to find the greatest blessing on earth. WILLIAM SHEPPARD.

CURTISS & Co.,
General Agents for the West,
At No. 19, St. Clair street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburgh Pa.

Also for sale as above, The Celebrated Vegetable Indian Pills or Indian Curative. Druggists and country merchants supplied at a very liberal discount. Aug 20, 1841.

No. 98. REMOVAL. No. 98.

THE public are respectfully informed that Dr. B. BRANDRETH'S Office is removed to No. 98. Wood street, between Diamond alley and Fifth street, the ONLY PLACE in Pittsburgh where his Vegetable Universal Pills can be obtained, *Mark*, Dr. Brandreth never appoints Druggists, Doctors, or Pedlars his agents, consequently all pills sold *in his name*, are counterfeits. *Remember*, No. 98 Wood street, between Fifth street and Diamond alley.

Pittsburgh, Mar. 25—6md&w.

## LOOK AT THIS!

SHELBYVILLE, Ky., August, 1840.

Dear Sir—The supply of Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry forwarded to us is disposed of. The greatest good has been experienced from its use, in cases almost hopeless. We shall be pleased, if you forward another supply immediately.

TON & MIDDLETON,
Editors of Shelby News.

For sale by CURTISS & Co.,
No. 19, St. Clair street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., General Agents for the West.

Also, for sale as above, The Celebrated Vegetable Indian Pills or Indian Curative. Aug. 20, 1841.

## IMPORTANT TESTIMONY.

RICHMOND, Wayne Co., Indiana, April 20, 1841.

Dear Sir—I have sold all of the Wild Cherry Syrup, and wish you would send me some more immediately. It is becoming very popular. Our citizens have heretofore been imposed upon, by some worthless nostrums, and were somewhat incredulous at first; but it is now coming into general use.

Please consign to E. Morgan & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Yours, respectfully,

D. P. HOLLOWAY.

CURTISS & Co.,
ONLY Agents for Allegheny county, Pa., at No. 19, St. Clair street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, where also may be had, The Celebrated Vegetable Indian Pills or Indian Curative. Druggists and country merchants supplied at a very liberal discount. Aug 20.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

Lecky for use, } Vend. Ex. No. 404, July T., 1841.
vs.
John Chess. }

And now, to wit, August 28, 1841. By consent money considered in Court, and on motion of Mr. Woods, the Court appoint Wm. M. Bull, Esq., Auditor, to distribute the same. Certified from the record this 30th day of August, A. D., 1841.

ALFRED SUTTON, Proth'y.

In pursuance of the above rule the Auditor therein named will attend for the purposes of his appointment, at his office in Fourth street, next door to the Mayor's Office, on the 5th day of October, 1841, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when and where all parties interested may attend. WM. M. BULL,
Sept 3.—w3t. Auditor.

## DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF PRUNUS VIRGINIANA, OR WILD CHERRY;

*For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness of Throat, Whooping Cough, and all Diseases Indicative of CONSUMPTION.*

THAT Awful Destroyer of Human Life, unless arrested, called Consumption, is completely conquered by the timely use of this celebrated Medicine. Thousands and tens of thousands find an untimely grave, by sheer neglect, or by dallying with some ineffectual nostrum. The evidence in favor of this prepar

Congress have not as yet fixed upon a definite time for adjournment.

THE REVENUE BILL, as will be seen by our Congressional analysis, passed the House with all the important Senate amendments, except one. When it came back before the Senate, an unimportant amendment of the House was concurred in, and a Committee of Conference asked upon the amendment in relation to the 20 per cent. proviso.

When this difficulty between the two houses shall have been settled, the Bill will go into the hands of the President.

THE VETO MESSAGE.—As was almost universally expected, President TYLER has vetoed the Fiscal Corporation Bill; his message, giving reasons for this course, we lay before our readers to-day. How far the public will look upon his reasons as a justification of his course, remains to be seen. Is is evident that no Bank of a *National* character can ever receive his assent, unless his constitutional scruples are removed, which is not at all likely when his *natural obstinacy* is considered.

It is high time that some definite plan should be struck out by which the powers granted by the Constitution should be definitely settled. If the solemn decisions of the Supreme Court, of several different Congresses, of the patriot fathers of the Revolution, who assisted in framing the Constitution, as Washington, Madison, and Monroe, are all to be set aside, and the Constitution subjected to the whims and prejudices of the *conscience* of every succeeding Chief Magistrate, we might as well make the *conscience* of the President the fundamental law of the land at once, as it amounts to this after all.

With all due respect for Mr. TYLER'S *conscience*, we could scarcely repress a smile when reading that portion of the Veto in which he declares the Constitution the written and embodied will of the people, and yet peremptorily says it shall not be understood as the PEOPLE, by an overwhelming majority, have declared it should be, and as their cherished Supreme Court, with the profound and wise MARSHALL at its head, declared it should be—and as the immortal WASHINGTON, and the great constitutional interpreter, MADISON, declare it should be. No; JOHN TYLER'S *conscience* is better than them all, and he gravely tells the people that a Bank to operate *per se* over the Union, according to his *conscience*, is unconstitutional, although such a Bank has existed for more than three fourths of the time since the adoption of the Constitution.

Now we respect the conscientious scruples of the President as much as any man, but we cannot but think it somewhat presumptuous for a man of JOHN TYLER'S calibre to set up his *conscience* as an interpreter of the fundamental law of the land, against such an overwhelming mass of authority to the contrary.

For our part, we think the decisions of the Supreme Court should decide the matter, and when any doubted constitutional question has passed the solemn ordeal of that body, it should be considered as settled and fundamental law, until the people, by an amendment of the Constitutions, should decide differently.

If this is not done the veto power should be taken from the hands of the President, unless we wish to be always subjected to the partial sectional prejudices of every succeeding Chief Magistrate. We should much prefer the former, making the decisions of the Supreme Court binding.

The appeal, at the close of the message, may well excite the *pity*, if it awakens no other emotion of the mind. We sincerly hope Congress may adjourn, after finishing the business before them, and give Mr. TYLER time to gather his scattered thoughts, and examine the whole ground of his objections, and it is possible he may do something for us at the next session.

STRAYER and CORMAN, who were concerned in the late mail robberies, with Dr. BRADDEE, and gave evidence against him, have been pardoned by the President.

ROBBERY.—A trunk, belonging to Mr. J. M. M'ELROY of this city, was cut from the Mail Stage, about three miles from this city on Friday night last, and broken open and rifled of its contents. This is the second robbery of the Stage in the same neighborhood within a few weeks.

BUG IN THE EAR.—The Baltimore Patriot says that a physician in that city lately saw a colored man passing along the street apparently in great pain, and when he inquired into the cause, found a bug had entered and remained in the ear. He immediately procured sweet oil—caused the man to lie down on the pavement, and filled the ear with oil. In a short time the bug—being unable to breath—was forced to the surface, and thus removed. The intense agony suffered, was shewn by the fact, that the man—an athletic laborer—when the bug was taken away, became insensible, and remained so for a quarter of an hour, and was restored by the application of stimulating frictions.

We mention this case for the purpose of stating—what is perhaps not known by every one—that insects may be removed from the ear by the above method, filling it with oil; and as intense suffering—few causes producing greater—might be endured before a Physician could be obtained, every one should be acquainted with the simple remedy.

CONGRESS.—The proceedings of this body on Wednesday last, are too lengthy for insertion entire, but nothing with very important results was transacted.

The Senate was engaged on the Fortification Bill, and the Bill in regard to State Stocks, after which it went into an executive session, which lasted several hours, in consideration of contested nominations.

The House were engaged on the amendments made in the Revenue Bill by the Senate. The less important amendments were concurred in without opposition. Upon the amendments in relation to Tea, Coffee, salt, iron, &c., there was a confused discussion in which Mr. Wise, and Mr. Stanley of N. C. bore a conspicuous part. After loading the Bill with many absurdities, the House became so confused as to be in an unfit state to legislate, when it adjourned.

On Thursday the 8th inst. the Senate spent most of their time in Executive session, and adjourned at 12 o'clock to hear the Veto Message.

The House, took up the Revenue bill, and having undone what they had done the day before, they concurred with the amendment of the Senate, making Tea and Coffee free articles, by a large majority. The vote was ayes 178, noes 11.

All the amendments of the Senate were therefore concurred in save one, bearing on one of the provisions of the second section of the Bill in relation to the 20 per cent proviso. As adopted it secures the free operation of the Land Bill. Thus amended the Bill was sent back to the Senate.

At 12 o'clock, the Private Secretary of the President, Mr. ROBERT TYLER, was announced, who stated that the President had that day approved the following bills:

A Bill allowing the franking privilege to Mrs. Harrison.

A Bill for Fortifications.

A Bill for Naval Ordnance and Naval Stores.

A Bill for the Post Office Department.

Also, that the President had sent to the House a message in writing.

This was the Veto Message of the President to the Bank Bill which passed the Senate on Friday of last week, and the House of Representatives some days previous.

A motion was made that the message be read and it was read accordingly in the presence of all the members of the House, Senators, and an immense crowd of People.

## VETO MESSAGE,

*To the House of Representatives of the United States:*

It is with extreme regret that I feel myself constrained, by the duty faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and to the best of my ability to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, to return to that House in which it originated, the bill to provide for the better collection, safe-keeping, and disbursement of the public revenue, by means of a corporation, to be styled the Fiscal Corporation of the United States," with my written objections.

In my message sent to the Senate on the 16th day of August last, returning the bill "to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States," I distinctly declared that my own opinion has been uniformly proclaimed to be against the exercise "of the power of Congress to create a National Bank to operate *per se* over the Union;" and entertaining that opinion, my main objection to that bill was based upon the highest moral and religious obligations of conscience and the Constitution.

I readily admit, that whilst the qualified veto with which the Chief Magistrate is invested, should be regarded, and was intended by the wise men who made it a part of the Constitution, as a great conservative principle of our system, without the exercise of which on important occasions, a mere representative majority might urge the government in its legislation beyond the limits fixed by its framers, or might exert its just powers too hastily or oppressively; yet, it is a power which ought to be most cautiously exerted, and perhaps never, except in a case imminently involving the public interest, or one in which the oath of the President, acting under his convictions, both mental and moral, imperiously requires its exercise. In such case he has no alternative.

He must either exert the negative power entrusted to him by the Constitution chiefly for its own preservation, protection and defence, or commit an act of gross moral turpitude. Mere regard to the will of a majority must not, in a constitutional republic like ours, control this sacred and solemn duty of a sworn officer.—The Constitution itself, I regard and cherish as the embodied and written will of the whole People of the United States. It is their fixed and fundamental law, which they unanimously prescribe to the public functionaries—their mere trustees and servants.

This, their will, and the law which they have given us as the rule of our action, has no guard, no guarantee of preservation, protection and defence, but the oaths which it prescribes to the public officers, the sanctity with which they shall religiously observe those oaths, and the patriotism with which the people shall shield it by their own sovereign will, which has made the Constitution supreme. It must be exerted against the will of a mere representative majority, or not at all.

It is alone in pursuance of that will that any measure can ever reach the President; and to say that because a majority in Congress have passed a bill the President should therefore sanction it, is to abrogate the power altogether and to render its insertion in the Constitution a work of absolute supererogation. The duty is to guard the fundamental will of the people themselves from (in this case I admit unintentional) change or infraction by a majority in Congress. And in that light alone do I regard the constitutional duty which I now most reluctantly discharge.

Is this bill, now presented for my approval or disapproval, such a bill as I have already declared could not receive my sanction? Is it such a bill as calls for the exercise of the negative power under the Constitution? Does it violate the Constitution, by creating a national bank, to operate *per se* over the Union! Its title, in the first place, describes its general character. It is "An act to provide for the better collection, safe-keeping and disbursement of the *public* revenue, by means of a *corporation*, to be styled the Fiscal Corporation of the United States." In style, then, it is plainly national in its character.

Its powers, functions, and duties, are those which pertain to the collecting, keeping and disbursing the public revenue. The means by which these are to be exerted is a corporation to be styled the Fiscal Corporation of the United States. It is a corporation created by the Congress of the United States, in the character of a national legislature for the whole Union, to perform the fiscal purposes, meet the fiscal wants and exigencies, supply the fiscal uses, and even exert the fiscal agencies of the Treasury of the United States.—Such is its own description of itself. Do its provisions contradict its title? They do not.

It is true, that by its first section, it provides that it shall be established in the District of Columbia, but the amount of its capital—the manner in which its stock is to be subscribed for and held—the persons, bodies corporate and politic, by whom its stock may be held—the appointment of its directors, and their powers and duties—its fundamental articles, especially that to establish agencies in any part of the Union—the corporate powers and business of such agencies—the prohibition of Congress to establish any other corporation with similar powers for twenty years, with express reservation in the same clause, to modify or create any bank for the District of Columbia, so that the aggregate capital shall not exceed five millions; without ennmerating other features which are equally distinctive and characteristic, clearly show that it cannot be regarded as other than a bank of the United States, with powers seemingly more limited than have heretofore been granted to such an institution.

It operates *per se* over the Union by virtue of the unaided, and in my view, assumed authority of Congress as a National Legislature, as distinguishable from a Bank created by Congress for the District of Columbia, as the local Legislature of the District. Every United States Bank heretofore created has had power to deal in bills of exchange, as well as in local discounts. Both were trading privileges conferred, and both exercised, by virtue of the aforesaid power of Congress, over the whole Union. The question of power remains unchanged, without reference to the extent of privilege granted.

If this proposed Corporation is to be regarded as a local bank of the District of Columbia, invested by Congress with general powers to operate over the Union, it is obnoxious to still stronger objections. It assumes that Congress may invest a local institution with general or national powers. With the same propriety that it may do this in regard to a bank of the District of Columbia, it may as to a State Bank. Yet who can indulge the idea that this Government can rightfully, by making a State bank its fiscal agent, invest it with the absolute and unqualified powers conferred by this bill?

When I come to look at the details of the bill, they do not recommend it strongly to my adoption. A brief notice of some of its provisions will suffice.

First. It may justify substantially a system of discounts of the most objectionable character. It is to deal in bills of exchange drawn in one State and payable in another, without any restraint. The bill of exchange may have an unlimited time to run, and its renewability is no where guarded against. It may, in fact, assume the most objectionable form of accommodation paper. It is not required to rest on any actual, real or substantial exchange basis; a drawer in one place becomes the acceptor in another, and so on in turn the acceptor may become the drawer, upon a mutual understanding. It may, at the same time, indulge in mere local discounts under the name of bills of exchange.

A bill drawn at Philadelphia on Camden, New Jersey; at New York on a border town in New Jersey, at Cincinnati on New port, Kentucky, not to multiply other examples, might, for any thing in this bill to restrain it, become a mere matter of local accommodation. Cities thus relatively situated would possess advantages over cities otherwise situated, of so decided a character, as most justly to excite dissatisfaction.

2d. There is no limit prescribed to the premium in the purchase of bills of exchange; thereby cofrecting none of the evils under which the community now labors, and operating most injuriously upon the agricultural states, in which the inequality in the rates of exchange are most severely felt. Nor are these the only consequences. A resumption of specie payments by the banks of these States, would be liable to indefinite postponement; for as the operation of the agencies of the interior would chiefly consist in settling bills of exchange, and the purchases could only be made in specie, or in notes of banks paying specie, the State banks would either have to continue with their doors closed, or exist at the mercy of this national monopoly of brokerage.

Nor can it be passed over without remark, that whilst the District of Columbia is made the seat of the principal bank, its citizens are excluded from all participation in any benefit it might afford, by a positive prohibition of the Bank from all discounting within the District.

These are some of the objections which prominently exist against the details of the bill; others might be urged of much force, but it would be unprofitable to dwell upon them; suffice it to add, that this charter is designed to continue for twenty years, without a competitor: that the defects to which I have alluded being founded in the fudamental law of the Corporation, are irrevocable; and that if the objections be well founded, it would be over hazardous to pass the bill into a law.

In conclusion, I take leave most respectfully to say, that I have felt the most anxious solicitude to meet the wishes of Congress in the adoption of a Fiscal Agent, which, avoiding all constitutional objections, should harmonize conflicting opinions. Actuated by this feeling I have been ready to yield much, in a spirit of conciliation, to the opinions of others; and it is with great pain that I now feel compelled to differ from Congress a second time in the same session.

At the commencement of this session, inclined from choice to defer to the legislative will, I submitted to Congress the propriety of adopting a Fiscal Agent which, without violating the Constitution, would separate the public moneys from the Executive control, perform the operations of the Treasury, without being burthensome to the people, or inconvenient or expensive to the Government. It is deeply to be regretted that this Department of the Government cannot, upon constitutional or other grounds, concur with the Legislative Department in this last measure proposed to attain these desirable objects.

Owing to the brief space between the period of the death of my lamented predecessor, and my own installation into office, I was, in fact, not left time to prepare and submit a definitive recommendation of my own in my regular message; and since, my mind has been wholly occupied in a most anxious attempt to conform my action to the Legislative will. In this communication, I am confined by the Constitution to my objections simply to this bill, but the period of the regular session will soon arrive, when it will be my duty under another clause of the Constitution "to give to Congress information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as 'I shall judge necessary and expedient.'"

And I most respectfully submit, in a spirit of harmony, whether the present differences of opinion should be pressed further at this time, and whether the peculiarity of my situation does not entitle me to a postponement of this subject to a more auspicious period for deliberation.

The two Houses of Congress have distinguished themselves, at this extraordinary session, by the performance of an immense mass of labor, at a season very unfavorable both to health and action, and have passed many laws which, I trust, will prove highly beneficial to the interest of the country, and fully answer its just expectations.

It has been my good fortune and pleasure to concur with them in all measures except this, and why should our difference on this along be pushed to extremes? It is my anxious desire that they should not be. I too have been burdened with extraordinary labors of late, and I sincerely desire time for deep and deliberate reflection on this, the greatest difficulty of my administration. May we not pause until a more favorable time, when, with the most anxious hope that the Executive and Congress may cordially unite, some measure of finance may be deliberately adopted, promotive of the good of our common country,

I will take this occasion to declare, that the conclusions to which I have brought myself are those of a settled conviction, founded, in my opinion, on a just view of the Constitution, that in arriving at it, I have been actuated by no other motive or desire than to uphold the institutions of the country as they have come down to us from the hands of our god-like ancestors; and that I shall esteem my efforts to sustain them, even though I perish, more honorable than to win the applause of men, by a sacrifice of my duty and my conscience.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9, 1841.

Mr. Morrow, of Ohio, moved the printing of the message, and submitted an order which the House adopted, to proceed to the reconsideration of the Bank Bill, to morrow at 12 o'clock.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the Diplomatic Bill. The proceedings which then took place we copy from the Baltimore American.

The amendment of the Senate to strike out the appropriation for the Charge des Affaires at Naples was still under consideration. The amendment was very briefly debated by several members, when the business in the Committee was interrupted by a personal rencontre between Mr. Wise and Mr. Stanly.

The scene of confusion which followed it is possible to describe. There was a general cry for order, and a general rush for the members engaged in the conflict. Twenty or thirty members were standing upon the desks, and none were in their seats. The parties were at length separated, and partial order was restored.

Mr. Wise proceeded at once to give his version of the affair and with some reluctance was heard.

"I rise, Mr. Speaker," said he, "cool, perfectly cool, in the most humble manner to ask pardon of this House for disturbing its harmony. I left my seat and went to the seat of the member from North Carolina to remonstrate with him. I wished to warn him, and in the course of conversation the gentleman became excited, and I became excited also, and he uttered language which I could not hear, and for which I struck him."

Mr. Stanly now rose. He said, I shall not ask the pardon of the House, not being an offender against its rules,—(or words like those.) The honorable gentleman from Virginia came to my seat and undertook to remonstrate, to warn and to dictate to me for the course I had pursued upon the floor of the House. I would not hear him. He asked me to leave my place and to go from the Hall with him." "No, sir, said I, you may go your own way. He then used language to me for which I called him a liar in my place. He then tried to strike me, but failed in his attempt, and if the House had not interfered, I would have given him as severe a whipping as a man ever had."

[When the combatants were separated it is said that Mr. Stanly had returned the attempted blow of Mr. Wise with several blows given in quick succession. The general rush of all parties to separate the combatants effected its purpose, though not without some skirmishing between other members, and in particular between Mr. Arnold, of Tenn., and Mr. Butler of Ky.—the former an administration member and the latter an opposition member.

However, I pretend not to be accurate in this detail, and to be so is impossible. The admitted facts is that Mr. Wise went to Mr. Stantly's seat to insult him, as Mr. S. thinks, and to warn and remonstrate with him, as Mr. Wise says.]

Mr. Ingersoll, after Mr. Stanly had taken his seat, moved "that a special committee be appointed to inquire into the circumstances of the rencontre on the floor of the House between Mr. Wise and Mr. Stanly, and to report thereon to the House.

Mr. Hopkins, of Va., for the purpose of cutting off all debate to this disgraceful proceeding, moved the Previous Question.

Mr. Andrews, of Ky., said he was sure the adoption of the resolution like all others of a similar nature would prove a humbug.—Congress was competent to consider the matter without a Committee, and he therefore moved to lay the resolution upon the table.

The question was put, but a large majority of the members rejected the motion. The question returned upon the resolution of the member from Pennsylvania, and it was adopted with an order to make the Committee consist of 7 members.

After transacting some other unimportant business the House adjourned.

*From the New York American.*

THE VETO will be found in our columns.—We now wait to hear from those who introduced the condemned bill into the House.

Mr. Tyler reiterates his unmeaning phrase about "a bank of the United States to operate *per se*," as conclusive against this bill, or, as it would seem, against any Bank bill. What then did he mean in the annexed paragraph from his inaugural address?

"I shall promptly give my sanction to any constitutional measure which shall have for its object the restoration of a sound circulating medium, so essentially necessary to give confidence in all the transactions of life, to secure industry its just and adequate rewards, and to re-establish the public prosperity. In deciding upon the adaption of any such measures to the end proposed, as well as its conformity to the Constitution, I shall resort to the Fathers of the great Republican school, for advice and instruction, to be drawn from their sage views of our system of government, and the light of their ever glorious example."

Mr. Tyler knows that friends and opponents accepted this declaration as an intimation that the "ever-glorious example" of Mr. Madison, in singing a bill for the U. States Bank, was referred to; for no other of "the Fathers of the great Repuulican School"—since Mr. Rives has excluded George Washington from the list—ever had an opportunity of giving an example on this subject.

In the first message to Congress, after referring to the financial condition of the country, Mr. T. used this language:

"To you, then, who have come more directly from the body of our common constituents, I submit the entire question, as best qualified to give a full exposition of their wishes and opinions. I shall be ready to concur with you in the adoption of such a system as you may propose, reserving to myself the ultimate power of rejecting any measure which may, in my view of it, conflict with the Constitution, or otherwise jeopardize the power of the country—a power which I could not part with even if I would, but which I will not believe any act of yours will call into requisition."

He submits to Congress "the entire questions," reserving the right to veto in case of absolute necessity; and then, as if in explanation of what he thought might be done in the premises, without any "conflict with the Constitution," he permits his Secretary of the Treasury to frame and submit a bill to Congress which did, in fact embrace all the powers comprehended in the bill now *vetoed*—which did, in fact, constitute a Bank to operate *per se* over the United States. Moreover, it is susceptible of proof irrefragable, that to members of Congress, merchants, and other casual visitors, Mr. Tyler again and again declared his willingness, nay, his anxiety, to sign Mr. Ewing's bill. And yet Mr. Ewing's bill contemplated a bank of exchanges and circulation and of agencies independently of the consent of the States wherein they might be established.

It went even further. It invested Congress with power to establish offices of *Discount and Deposit*, without the consent of the States; as witness this clause of the last section of the bill:

"And it shall not be deemed any infringement of the privileges conferred by this Act, for Congress to direct the placing of offices of discount and deposit in any such places as may be necessary and proper for the collection, safe keeping, and disbursing of the public revenue."

In its details too of subscription, &c., it had all the characteristics of the bill which is now rejected.

Mr. Tyler talks of his having been "ready to yield in a spirit of conciliation to the opinion of others." How has this been shown? Not, surely, by the language of the first Veto, in which terms of insult and derision were lavished upon that clause of the bill which he knew was introduced only as a compromise, and in the spirit of conciliation toward him. This was justly deemed a grevious wrong to the friends who had foregone their own opinions, in order to propitiate his, and was compared most aptly by a Virginia paper to that act of treachery, from which declared enemies even shrink with horror, of "firing into a flag of truce."

But "conscience!" aye, "conscience!"—there's the rub. The President's conscience would not permit his signing the bill. On that head we submit these sensible remarks, from the Worcester (Mass) *Ægis*, on the first Veto, and, with them, terminate for to-day:

"The dictates of conscience with reference to a particular act, are by no means decisive between right and wrong. In yielding to its supposed requirements, men have committed every imaginable crime. The warning of that monitor is simply to *do right*; without declaring in every case what the right is. Its injunctions can therefore never be really obeyed except where consequences are fully considered, and the mind is opened wide to every source of conviction and enlightment. Private prejudice and personal will are too often honored with the name of conscience, while in truth they are the most formidable antagonists of that sacred attribute. It is certainly the duty of a man in the position of President of the United States to lay aside all personal considerations. To maintain his private opinion as paramount to the claims of the public, and superior to the combined wisdom of the legislative and judicial authorities of the country, it is an abuse of terms to call a duty. Such an assumption, to our view, wears the aspect of blind and selfish bigotry, rather than of conscientious firmness; and conscience tells us that no political motives should induce us to wink at so egregious an error, and to suffer so dangerous a precedent to stand without remonstrance and condemnation."

*North-Eastern Boundary.*—The Bangor Whig says: The United States Troops ordered to occupy the posts at the Aroostook and Fish river, in the disputed Territory, started from Houlton on Tuesday last. The first detachment with a heavy team of oxen and all the necessary implements for clearing the roads and for erecting suitable quarters and barracks. A good military road, supported at the expense of the General Government, from Houlton to Fish river, may soon be expected, and a regular mail route with a post office at Fish river and the Aroostook will be established immediately. The General Goverment is now fairly upon the territory, and there will be no backing out until a final settlement of the question, which under the present efficient administration cannot be long delayed.

## THE CITY—THE MOB.

Things continue quiet, and the law is supreme. There is great excitement yet—men are irritable, and easily provoked to the use of hard words. We find it impossible yet to ascertain the truth relating to many of the transactions of the past week. In this state of things we wait further developments.

Much is said as to the conduct of the Mayor and the civil authorities of the city. In the excitement of the occasion injustice has been done the Mayor, Marshal, and his assistants. The two former were active and vigilant—they were seen at all hours of the night on the alert. Let us not do injustice to these valuable officers while smarting under the disgrace of the late shamefnl transactions. They may have mistaken the means of protecting the city, but were not inactive.

The Mayor has held 16 of those arrested, to answer, and discharged the residue. Of the negroes we have heard but little to-day—5d have given bond under the act of 1807, and from the appearance of things, we suppose they have been mostly *discharged*.

Our neighbors over the river seem as irritable as we are, to say the least of it. The *Covington Register* of yesterday, says what was mistaken for a rejoicing *bonfire* in that place, on Saturday night, was nothing but the light of a coke furnace in blast. We are glad of this.

That paper again says: "Kentuckians have been charged with being ringleaders of the late mobs in Cincinnati. This is untrue, unjust, and unsustained by *any sort* of testimony whatever!" Our friend is in too much haste. Some Kentuckians were arrested acting with the mob and are now in jail, or let to bail. And the Register admits in the same paragraph, that "there might have been *a few*, from that side of the river, engaged in the affray, and they *might have been Kentuckians*, but they were few in number. We hope, and believe so—but is it true, then, as insisted in the Register, that there were *none*? Time will disclose some things connected with this outbreak not now generally understood. We advise patience until the facts are ascertained. We do not favor Abolitionists—but, *we sustain, and shall continue to do so, the laws of Ohio within her limits*, and will not quietly permit any one, whether citizen or not, to trample them under foot with impunity.

The law of 1807 is not generally understood. It requires negroes coming into the State, to give bond and security, within 20 days; and if they fail, requires of the Trustees of the Township to remove them, as in the case of paupers, to the place from whence they came. Under that law, also a heavy fine is imposed upon any one who shall employ or harbor a negro who has not given bond. The law authorizes no arrest or imprisonment of the non-complying negro. It merely authorizes his removal to the place he came from. Let the law be enforced against the white man as well as against the negro. We are against encouraging a black population in this city—it is no place for them—they are not, and cannot be, in the nature of things, secure here—and their presence tends to disturb the peace and quiet of the city.—*Cin. Gazette, Sept.* 9.


**REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.**

THE subscriber desirous to visit Europe on account of bad health, will sell a lot of ground on Water street, in the City of Pittsburgh, fronting on the new wharf, between Market and Ferry streets, containing in front, on Water street, 35 feet, and in depth 80 feet. It is at present occupied by Mr. Revell as a tavern. This lot requires no comments as it is well known to be as good a stand as any in the city for a warehouse or stores. A reasonable time will be given for part of the purchase money.—The title indisputable. For further particulars inquire of the proprietor on Water street, No. 77, between Grant and Ross sts. WM. HOLLAND.
Sept. 14.—wtf.

STRAYED from the subscriber, at Dam No. 2, Monongahela River, a light Brindle Cow with several white spots, and one in the forehead. Any person giving information to the subscriber leading to her discovery, will be liberally rewarded.
Strayed away on August 22d, 1841.
CHARLES W. COREY.
Dam No. 2, Sept 2d, 1841. Sept 6—w3t.

**LOGAN & KENNEDY,**
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
*AND AGENTS FOR WILLIAM JESSOP & SONS, STEEL MANUFACTURERS,*
No. 129 Wood Street, PITTSBURGH.
July 1, 1841—wly.

**WM. L. DENISON,**
DEALER IN STAPLE DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
No. 202, Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
P. S. The subscriber respectfully solicits his former customers and the public in general, to call and examine for themselves. June 29.—w1y.

**J. & H. PHILLIPS,**
HOUSE, SIGN AND STEAM-BOAT PAINTERS AND GLAZIERS.
No. 5 Market, between Front and Water streets.
PITTSBURGH.
April 30, 1841.—wly

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE, Sept. 3, 1841.
THE President and Managers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the River Monongahela, opposite to Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have declared a dividend on the Capital Stock, of four per cent for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 13th inst. JOHN THAW,
Sept 4.—w3t. Treasurer.

**EXECUTORS' NOTICE.**—All persons indebted to the Estate of Daniel Speers, late of this city, deceased, are required to make immediate payment. And all persons having claims will present them properly attested for settlement.
M. LEECH,
S. GEORGE,
Pittsburgh, Aug. 30.—d&w3t.* Executors.

NOTICE.—Estate of Joseph Welsh, late of the Borough of Lawrenceville, dec'd. Creditors and all persons interested will take notice, that letters of administration on the Estate of Joseph Welsh, late of Lawrenceville, Allegheny Co., Pa., who died intestate, have been duly granted by the Register of said County, to the subscriber, and all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are requested to make known the same to the said administrator without delay, at his residence in Lawrenceville.
STEPHEN H. SARBER.
Administrator of Joseph Welsh, dec'd, place of residence of Administrator, Lawrenceville, Allegheny Co. Pa. Aug. 30, 1841.—w6t.

**CONSUMPTION CURED**
BY DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

IS there any one can doubt, after hearing the testimony of such a man as Robert Glenn, Steward of Frankford Poorhouse, in Philadelphia County, concerning Valentine Chapman, who was in that institution, and laboring under a severe Pulmonary Affection. His symptoms were a violent cough, pain in the side and breast, great loss of strength, with many other symptoms which seemed likely to produce a fatal termination in a very short time.—Suffice it to say, through the kindness of the steward, he was assisted to procure a few bottles of DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY, which gradually began to restore health and strength. He is at this time, notwithstanding the diseased state he was reduced to, performing the arduous duties of a daily laborer.
ROBERT GLENN,
Steward of Frankford Poorhouse.
For sale ONLY by CURTISS & CO.,
Aug. 20. General Agents for the West.

TO CARPENTERS.
*And persons Building, Repairing Dwellings, &c. &c.*
H. HAMMOND, at the Upper and Improved Lower Wilkinsburgh Steam Sawing, which have been recommended as a very superior article in use by of the best carpenters in the country, amongst whom are T. Scott, J. Vogdes, A. Fleyd, McClellan, J. Wilson, Pattersons, J. Graham, Steritt, Kerr, Kunighan, Miller, and many others in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, also many of the best carpenters in Washington city, Baltimore, Philadelphia, &c., &c., and took a premium at the exhibition of the "American Institute," New York, October 1838.
For sale at the Hardware stores of Messrs. Logan & Kennedy, Darlington & Peebles, S. P. Darlington, Whetmore & Wolff, Pittsburgh; Cadwell & Sheppard, Erie; Patterson, Brothers, Buffalo, N. Y., &c., &c., also at the Hardware Commission Houses of Stickney & Noyes, Baltimore; Carr & Keins, Livingston & Lyman, Philadelphia; E. Field & Co., N. Y.
These springs are labelled, warranted, and have with them necessary directions for putting in property, and can be suited to all kinds of windows, for letting upper sash down. July 24.—d1w&w3m

**COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.**—The subscriber will sell a beautiful Country Residence, on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Turnpike Road, about 1¼ miles from the City of Pittsburgh, and ¼ a mile from the mouth of Saw Mill Run.—The premises consist of a cottage house 32 feet by 42, with basement finished in first rate style, with out-buildings, &c., and lot of about 2¼ acres of ground, with the privilege of an out lot of 2 acres. Terms made known by application to the subscriber on the premises, or Robert Wood, Esq., Diamond, Pittsburgh. Possession can be had at any time
July 27—wtf. ISAAC EWAN.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.**—All persons having claims against the Estate of Dan'l McMullin, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same to the undersigned Administrator for settlement, and all persons indebted to the estate will make payment without delay. The Books of the deceased is left in the hands of John Horner, Esq., for collection, who is authorized to receive payments and give receipts.
ROBERT GRAHAM, Administrator.
MARGARET M'MULLIN, Adminis'trx.
Wilkinsburgh, Aug 27. Aug 30—w6t.

COUGHS! COUGHS!! COUGHS!
**Miller's Cough Syrup,**—This preparation, having stood the test of experience, is confidently recommended as being the best now in use, for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Whooping Coughs, Asthma, and the various affections of the Lungs.
The importance of early and prompt attention to Coughs and Colds cannot be too strongly urged, when it is so well known that consumption, so prevalent in this climate, makes its first approach with a cough or cold, often so slight as to cause no apprehension in the mind of the sufferer, until the disease becomes too deeply seated for medical skill to relieve.
In again calling public attention to this cough remedy, the proprietor would protest against its being classed among the thousand quack medicines yearly offered to the public; he publishes no certificates, they being too easily obtained and manufactured, to be any weight with an intelligent community, but renews the offer to *REFUND THE MONEY* in every case where a bottle of the Syrup is used according to the directions, without benefitting the patient.
Full Directions for use accompany each bottle.
Prepared and sold by L. WILCOX, Jr.
Successor to Dr. T. Miller, S. E. corner of the Diamond and Market st., Pittsburgh.
Nov 19, 1840.—d&wtf.

**PAINTS STORE.**
THE subscribers keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Dry and Mixed Paints, Varnishes, Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Putty, Window-Glass, assorted sizes, Brushes, &c., at their Paint Store, No. 5 Market, between Front and Water streets, Pittsburgh. J. & H. PHILLIPS.
☞ Necessary instruction given to purchasers, who wish to do their own Painting, gratis.
April 30—wly.

PAPER HANGINGS WAREHOUSE.
**HOLDSHIP & BROWNE,**
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS,
**No. 49 Market street, between 3d and 4th,**
PITTSBURGH,
have always on hand an extensive assortment of Sat in glazed, Velvet, and Plain
PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS,
*Fire-boards Prints, Landscapes, Ornaments, &c.,*
to which they respectfully invite the attention of Merchants and Housekeepers, Having superior workmen in their employ, and making regular importations from the factories in France, their stock is constantly replenished with a variety of the latest patterns, of superior quality, which they will sell at the lowest prices and on accommodating terms
*Having the Agency of the*
CLINTON PAPER MILL
AT STEUBENVILLE, OHIO,
they have at all times on hand a supply of
**WRITING, WRAPPING, AND PRINTING PAPER**
which they offer for sale, on approved credit, or in exchange for Rags and Tanners' Scraps, for which the highest market prices will given.
April 1, 1841.—w6m.

**Pittsburgh Oil-Cloth Manufactory,**
WARE ROOM, NO. 5 MARKET STREET.
J. & H Phillips keep constantly on hand, a complete assortment of GUM ELASTIC OIL CLOTHS, for Counters, Tables, Window Blinds, (green) Coach Canvass, Wagon, Boat, Dray, and Baggage covers, from 1¼ to 3 yards wide.
OIL FLOOR CLOTHS.
A heavy article, from 1 to 6 yards wide, light do. 1 yard wide, a ½ cheaper than the heavy article. This article as worthy of attention, being fully equal in strength of impression to the above, equal in wear, and not liable to crack or peel off: made to match, the same as Ingrain Carpeting.
Halls and Rooms handsomely Fitted and Bordered to order. Old Oil Floor Cloths repaired or exchangd, when not too much worn.
Orders will be received at their Ware Room, No. 5 Market, between Front and Water streets, or at the Factory, Allegheny City.
Pittsburgh, April 30, 1841.—wly.

MORRISON'S PILLS,
**FROM LONDON,** which have obtained the approbation and recommendation of thousands who have been cured in Consumptions, Cholera Morbus, Inflammations, internally or externally; Dyspepsia, Fevers, Ague, Indigestion, Billious or Nervous Affections, and all diseases of the Liver, Yellow Fever, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Tic Doloreux, Dropsy, St. Vitus's Dance, Epilepsy, Apoplexy, Paralysis, Palsy, Green Sickness, and all obstructions to which the female form is so distressingly liable, and which sends so many of the fairest portion of creation to their untimely graves: Small Pox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Scarlet Fever, Asthma, Jaundice, Gravel, Stone, and all Urinary obsthctions Fistula, Piles, Stricture, Ruptures, and Syphilis, in all its stages, Constipated Bowels, Worms, Scurvy, Itching of the Skin, King's Evil, and all Cutaneous Disorders, in short every complaint to which the human frame is so direfully subject under all their various forms and names.
To prevent imposition by counterfeit or spurious Hygean Medicine, the above invaluable medicine is not to be obtained in any Drug store in the United States. For sale by
HENRY HARWOOD, *General Agent*,
corner of Grant and Second sts. Pittsburgh.
☞ **Sub-Agents Wanted;** apply as above. ☜
April 6, 1841.—w1y.

TEETH EXTRACTED.
**WASHINGTON BIDDLE & A M'BRIDE.**
SURGEON DENTISTS.
(SUCCESSORS TO DR. WILLIAM BIDDLE.)
OFFICE No. 107 Smithfield street, nearly opposite the Methodist Church, at the corner of 7th and Smithfield streets, in the house lately occupied by Dr. Wm. Biddle.
INCORRUPTIBLE PORCELAIN TEETH
Inserted on plates or pivots, to resemble nature.—Filing, Scaling, Plugging and all other branches of Dentistry performed in the safest manner, on the most reasonable terms, and in such a way, as regards workmanship, as must give entire satisfaction to all who favor them with a call.
If their work is not performed in the most substantial and scientific manner, they agree that no charge shall be made therefor.
TEETH extracted without the slightest risk of fracture of the jaw or contusion of the gums, and with LITTLE OR THE PAIN ordinarily attendant on the operation, by means of the "Improved Extracting Forceps" recently invented by Dr. Wm. Biddle, and WITHOUT DOUBT THE BEST INSTRUMENT EVER INVENTED FOR THAT PURPOSE.
The undersigned confidently recommends to his friends and the community generally his former student, Washington Biddle, as a safe and experienced Dentist, and assures them his proficiency in his art is equal to that of the undersigned, and that he practices after the method so successfully used by the undersigned.
He also takes pleasure in recommending Mr. A. M'Bride as a skilful and correct operator.
WM. BIDDLE, Surgeon Dentist.
April 26, 1841.—w5mo.

**BENJAMIN SIMMONS,** Alderman, Office in the rear of the County Commissioners' Office, Allegheny.
March 16.—d&wly.

A VEGETABLE & Universal Medicine, proved by the experience of thousands to be when properly persevered with, a certain cure for the only One Disease, all having the same origin and invariably arise from the Universal Root of all dis